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WASHINGTON, D. C.

# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

Argentina November rains generally favorable. Wheat condition average and first threshings above expectation. Flaxseed condition average to good.

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Cultivation of cotton in Egypt in 1942 will be discouraged to some extent by a law enacted October 30, 1941, under which bounties ranging from 150 to 200 piastres per feddan (\$1.19 to \$1.59 per acre) are offered to farmers planting land to barley, beans, and wheat. The British Government had previously made it known that in subsequent negotiations to aid in the disposal of the 1942 Egyptian cotton crop it would not take into consideration anything over 5,000,000 cantars (1,036,000 bales). An acreage restriction measure was enacted in September 1941.

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Argentine wool exports for week ended November 29, 1941, amounted to 7 million pounds. Practically all was exported to the United States. Exports since October 1, in million pounds, with comparison for a year ago in parentheses, were as follows: Total 21 (40), to United States 18 (39). Local industry continues to buy practically all choice, fine, and fine crossbred wools at prices substantially higher than United States offers. Local prices relatively unchanged. United States carpet mills are not meeting prices quoted for coarse wools but some sales made to other users. These latter sales and local speculative buying have given support to the prices quoted for coarse wool locally.

\* \* \* \* \*

G R A I N S

## UNITED STATES CORN EXPORTS REDUCED . . .

Exports of corn from the United States during the October-September 1940-41 marketing year totaled about 14.6 million bushels as compared with 43.8 million in the previous year. Shipments during the opening month, October, accounted for more than a third of the total for the entire season, after which a decline set in. From November through June, less than a million bushels left the country each month. In July the movement increased, and another third of the year's total was exported during the last quarter.

UNITED STATES: Exports of corn, by months, October-September  
1937-38 to 1940-41

Month	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
October .....	158	4,069	5,517	5,486
November .....	1,713	6,002	1,204	926
December .....	3,862	3,692	5,279	77
January .....	13,254	7,210	5,242	755
February .....	16,250	2,681	5,750	539
March .....	9,007	3,749	1,831	24
April .....	20,351	1,634	1,303	139
May .....	25,409	1,175	1,236	993
June .....	13,343	228	4,111	269
July .....	15,631	562	6,670	1,354
August .....	12,647	1,087	3,332	1,182
September .....	7,850	1,791	2,353	2,811
Total .....	139,475	33,880	43,828	14,555

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Most of the corn exported from the United States during 1940-41 went to the British Isles either directly or indirectly through Canada. Country data for United States exports have not been released since March 1941, but practically the only countries of destination recorded during October-March were the United Kingdom and Canada (See Foreign Crops and Markets for May 19, 1941). Nearly 12 million bushels of United States corn are reported by the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners to have left Canadian ports for the United Kingdom and Ireland during October-July, and it is probable that most of the 4 million exported from the United States during August-September were also destined for the same countries. About 16 of the 20 million bushels exported to Canada during 1939-40 were transshipped to overseas markets, mostly to the British Isles, in addition to some 12 million bushels shipped from United States ports.



With the November estimate of domestic corn production placed at 2,675 million bushels and the carry-over on October 1 estimated at about 632 million bushels, the total United States corn supply for the current season amounted to 3,307 million bushels, the heaviest reported since 1921, when a near-record crop of 2,928 million bushels was harvested. Although the carry-over of old crop corn this year was large, it was about 63 million bushels smaller than on the corresponding date of 1940, as a result of increased domestic disappearance during the 1940-41 season, and is expected to be further reduced this season in view of the prospective increase in domestic feeding to livestock.

The corn acreage harvested in 1941, slightly less than 86 million acres, was the smallest since 1894. Because of the larger area planted with hybrid seed; however, and favorable weather conditions during the latter part of the growing season, the indicated yield per acre of 31.1 bushels was the largest obtained since 1906. In 1940, the average was 28.3 bushels from about 86.5 million acres. Of the acreage planted for the 1941 crop, about 37.2 percent was planted with hybrid seed as compared with 29.9 percent for harvest in 1940. The upward trend in corn yields during recent years, despite decreased plantings, is an outstanding achievement, particularly notable in the heart of the Corn Belt, that reflects the rapid progress made in the development of hybrid seed and its increasing favor among the corn producers of the country.

UNITED STATES: Acreage, average yield per acre, production, net trade, and apparent domestic disappearance of corn, 1937-1941

Year of harvest	Harvested acreage	Average yield per acre	Production	Carry-over a/	Net exports b/	Apparent domestic disappearance
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1937...	93,741	28.3	2,651,284	66,222	138,074	2,216,339
1938...	92,222	27.8	2,562,197	363,093	33,927	2,308,820
1939...	88,430	29.4	2,602,133	582,543	43,175	2,446,697
1940...	86,449	28.3	2,449,200	694,804	13,581	2,498,668
1941...	85,943	31.1	2,675,373	631,755	-	-

Compiled from official sources. a/ On October 1, the beginning of the corn-marketing year. b/ October-September following harvest. Small exports of corn meal in terms of grain included and imports deducted.

#### BULGARIAN GRAIN MONOPOLY GIVEN INCREASED AUTHORITY . . .

The Grain Monopoly Administration of Bulgaria was given authority under a recent decree to purchase all available quantities of wheat, rye, and maslin, and all exports of these grains were prohibited until the

1942 crops are harvested, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. These measures were taken, it was stated, in order that the requirements of the Army and the nonfarming population might be filled, that a more equitable distribution of these grains might be attained, and that producers might obtain promptly the value of their crops. No purchases or transfers may be made by any person or organization other than the Grain Monopoly, and all sales must be made by the Monopoly.

Producers are paid in cash for their grain on the basis of prices previously fixed: Ordinary wheat 5.20 leva per kilogram (\$1.68 per bushel at the official rate of exchange), hard wheat 5.80 (\$1.88), white wheat 5.30 (\$1.72), rye 4.20 (\$1.27). In addition, a premium of 1 lev per kilogram (32 and 30 cents per bushel, respectively, for wheat and rye) was provided for deliveries made within the time fixed for each district. Producers are permitted to retain such quantities only as are considered necessary for their own use: 900 grams (32 ounces) per day per person in a family and 800 grams (28 ounces) per worker on the farm. If deliveries are not made according to the time schedule, no premium will be paid, and supplies held by the farmers will be requisitioned by the Monopoly. Persons evading the delivery requirements are punishable by the Civil Mobilization Law, and persons acting for the Monopoly are held responsible under the same law.

# GRAIN STATISTICS . . .

GRAINS: Weekly average closing price per bushel, future delivery,  
at leading markets, 1940-1941

	Wheat					Corn				
Week ended:	Chicago	Winnipeg	Buenos Aires	Chicago	Buenos Aires	Chicago	Winnipeg	Buenos Aires	Chicago	Buenos Aires
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u> ..	89	122	66	70	55	58	64	82	29	26
Low <u>b/</u> ..	82	113	65	66	c/46	55	58	73	24	26
	December									
Nov. 1 ..	84	114	65	66	49	58	60	77	25	26
8 ..	87	116	65	67	53	58	61	78	24	26
15 ..	89	115	66	67	52	56	63	76	24	26
22 ..	88	115	66	67	53	d/	64	74	26	d/
29 ..	89	113	66	68	55	d/	63	73	24	d/

Corn prices at Buenos Aires compiled from New York Journal of Commerce; all other prices from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Official price. b/ October 4 to November 29, 1941, and corresponding dates for 1940. c/ November and December futures. d/ Trading suspended.



V E G E T A B L E   O I L S   A N D   O I L   S E E D SNIGERIAN PALM OIL EXPORTS DECLINE . . .

Palm-oil exports from Nigeria during the first 7 months of 1941 amounted to 69,000 short tons as compared with 90,000 tons in the corresponding period in 1940, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Ample supplies are available, but the volume of exports depends upon the demand from the United Kingdom and neutral countries.

Palm-kernel exports during January-July of this year amounted to 237,000 short tons, while only 185,000 tons were shipped during the same months in 1940. Nigerian agricultural authorities believe that total exports for 1941 will be larger than last year.

The palm-oil industry in Nigeria is widespread throughout the southern Provinces, but it is especially concentrated in the southeastern part of the country, where the extraction of oil and kernels constitutes the principal economic activity of the natives. While the industry is important in southwestern Nigeria, the cacao industry, which is localized in that part of the country, is the more important. Production of palm products is, therefore, greater in the southeastern Provinces than in any other area, and the natives are affected to a greater extent by market fluctuations. In southwestern Nigeria, where more favorable economic conditions exist, the volume of production of palm products is dependent on the market demand for other commodities such as cacao and kola nuts. When the trade in either of these two commodities is brisk, that in palm products becomes less active and production is curtailed.

The total annual production of palm oil and palm kernels during 1940 is not known. It is known, however, that production of both commodities increased during the year. In the case of oil, increased production has been brought about by the large quantities needed to feed military forces now stationed in the country. Moreover, with the existence of restrictions on the importation of soap, there has been increased local manufacture of this essential commodity, for which purpose an increased quantity of palm oil is necessary. Kernels and oil are jointly produced, so that an increase in the production of oil would lead to an increased production of kernels.

Exports of palm oil amounted to 148,650 short tons in 1940, compared with 141,160 tons in 1939. The Department of Agriculture of Nigeria attributes this increase to "enhanced and steady prices during the first half of the year." Similarly, the decrease in the tonnage of palm oil exported during the latter part of the year has been ascribed to a reduction in price. Shipping conditions, however, also restricted exports during the latter part of the year, as priority in space was given to peanuts during the last quarter.



While it is true that the supply of most agricultural commodities Nigeria varies directly with the price, this is not entirely true in the case of palm oil. The natives must either sell their products for whatever prices they are offered by buyers or keep them, and there are, of course, only limited storage facilities available to them. They cannot refuse to sell their oil as that would result in their inability to maintain themselves and pay their taxes. Again, they cannot withhold the oil with a view of selling it on the home market, as such action would lead to increased supply internally and a consequent fall in price. Moreover, if prices were the chief determinant of production of oil, the industry would not have survived to the present day, as prices now being paid are only about 6 percent of those of 20 years ago.

No information is available regarding the destination of palm-oil exports in 1940. It is known, however, that the war has cost Nigeria the loss of principal markets in Germany, Holland, Italy, and Sweden.

Palm kernels are the less important product in the native palm industry, as the producer has greater difficulty in utilizing them. The trade in this commodity, therefore, is bound to suffer from curtailed exports, as it did in 1940.

It was pointed out in the case of palm oil that the reduction of the fixed price of £7 to £6 per long ton (\$25.00 to \$21.50 per short ton) was a conscious effort on the part of the controlling authorities to restrict production in view of the world glut, loss of markets, and lack of shipping space. This policy was carried a step further in the case of palm kernels. Prices were not only reduced from £5-6-3d. to £4-7-6d. per long ton (\$19.00 to \$15.70 per short ton), but a more drastic measure of prohibiting the sale of kernels in the Colony of Lagos and the Provinces of Abeokuta and Oyo and certain parts of the Ijebu and Ondo Provinces was instituted in August 1940. In all other parts of Nigeria (southeastern especially), a buying quota system based on the average monthly purchases of the previous 3 years was introduced. The reduction in the price of palm oil and palm kernels was not entirely due to lack of shipping space and the world glut in trade of these products, but also to the availability of copra as a substitute.

That the restrictions imposed on the export of palm kernels very adequately fulfilled the purpose for which they were designed is evidenced by the fact that the 1940 shipments were 43 percent smaller than in 1939. The decrease of 146,119 short tons of palm kernels exported in 1940 as compared with 1939 entailed a considerable loss of revenue.

The Palm Kernels Order, 1940 (Prohibition of Purchase for Export and Removal) was suspended for the period May 6 to July 24, 1941, by an order published in the Nigeria Gazette. This relaxation has since been extended to October 24, 1941. The effect of this suspension is that,

throughout Nigeria, there is no restriction on the buying and selling of palm kernels, and this has been rendered possible because of an increased demand for the kernel residue. Shipping space has also been made available, more priority now being given to palm products than to other export commodities.

Like palm oil, palm kernels are purchased by the local Government on behalf of the British Ministry of Food, and information as to the direction of trade is not available. Palm kernels have also lost their continental markets - Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, and Poland.

Apart from causing an increased activity by the natives, who are producing more kernels this year and rushing them to buying stations, the lifting of the restrictions on the sale of palm kernels for limited periods led to increased export during the first 7 months of 1941 as compared with the quantity exported in the period January-July 1940.

INDIAN SESAME SEED AND PEANUT  
ACREAGE SMALLER THAN 1940 . . .

The Indian Government's first forecast for the area sown to sesame in 1941 is 1,558,000 acres, and the corresponding estimate for last year was 1,767,000 acres, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. These estimates apply to slightly over 61 percent of the total for all India and will probably be revised later. Figures are not available at this time relating to the acreage under sesame in the United Provinces, the largest single producing area and representing about 25 percent of the total for all India.

Weather conditions in producing areas were generally unfavorable. Heavy rains in some sections necessitated resowing, while in others the crop showed signs of withering because of insufficient moisture. Sesame seed is not an important export crop but the oil is used extensively by natives in the preparation of food.

According to the first forecast for 1941, the area planted to peanuts in India is 2,674,000 acres compared with 3,584,000 acres at the same time last season, and represents a decrease of 25 percent. This is attributed to drought in some parts of the country and heavy rains in others. While it is too soon to predict the yield for the current season, it is possible that it will be much smaller than in 1940. Prices are not attractive, and exports have steadily declined since the outbreak of the European War. Domestic consumption has increased during the past 2 years, however, but not in sufficient quantity to offset the loss of foreign markets.



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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

INDIA'S COTTON EXPORT OUTLOOK GLOOMY;  
CONSUMPTION AT RECORD LEVEL . . .

Sales of Indian cotton for export to Japan and China, the two leading markets for India's cotton, have virtually ceased since the institution of British freezing orders late in July, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Official trade statistics are not available, but estimates obtained from various trade sources in India and China indicate that exports to China and Japan during the year ended August 31, 1941, amounted to about 1,300,000 bales (of 478 pounds) out of an estimated total of 1,984,000 bales. Exports of cotton to the Far East during the first 2 years of the European war were nearly equal to those of recent pre-war years. The loss of markets on the continent of Europe that normally imported about 500,000 bales of Indian cotton annually has been partly offset by increased consumption in Indian mills so that up to the end of the 1940-41 season Indian cotton trade had not suffered greatly from the effects of the war. Relatively low prices of Indian cotton favored a heavy movement to countries not subject to allied blockade.

Since the imposition of the freezing orders, however, Great Britain, the United States, and Australia are the only important markets for Indian cotton still accessible to exporters in India. Exports to these three countries during the 2 years prior to the outbreak of the war averaged about 300,000, 50,000 and 10,000 bales, respectively. Poor prospects for exports, a heavy carry-over, and indications of a near-record crop now being harvested, combine to present a very unfavorable outlook for Indian cotton trade in coming months.

For the reasons mentioned above, stocks of raw cotton in India did not become as burdensome during the first 2 years of the war as was the case in many other producing countries. Carry-over of domestic cotton in India at the end of August 1940, was recently estimated by private trade sources at 1,650,000 bales, which was little more than normal. At the end of the 1940-41 season the carry-over was estimated by the same sources to have increased to 2,361,000 bales, and a further increase to about 3,000,000 bales is expected by the end of the current season. The latter figure may be too low, however, since the estimate was made before it became apparent that exports to Japan and China may be negligible during the remainder of 1941-42.

No governmental measures have been taken to restrict or increase the quantity of cotton produced in India, but effort is being exerted by cotton organizations to encourage a shift to the production of better quality medium-staple varieties needed by Indian mills.



The cotton textile industry in India is flourishing and there are prospects that a record consumption of cotton may be reached in 1941-42. The increased consumption of cotton by the domestic industry has been chiefly for production of war materials, requiring the use of medium- and long-staple cotton. About 64 percent of the 1940-41 crop was cotton of less than 7/8 inch staple length, which would normally be destined largely for export markets. Consequently, the increased consumption by Indian mills has not relieved the surplus of domestic cotton in India as much as high mill activity might indicate.

Trade statistics released by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce show that about 530,000 bales of medium- and long-staple cotton were imported from Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and British East Africa into the Port of Bombay in 1940-41 to supplement the deficient supply of these types of cotton produced in India. The system of import-license control instituted by the Government about the middle of May 1940 requires the substitution of Empire growths of cotton for non-Empire growths unless it can be proved that the latter growths are necessary for technical reasons. This has reduced imports of American cotton to a few hundred bales monthly. Exports from the United States to India amounted to about 90,000 bales in 1939-40, but requirements of Indian mills for American-type cotton in 1940-41 were filled largely by imports from British East Africa.

Consumption of domestic cotton in India in 1940-41 has been estimated unofficially at around 3 million bales (of 478 pounds), and is expected to reach about 3,350,000 bales for the current season. This anticipated increase, however, will not offset the probable loss in export trade.

The official cotton report released about the middle of October showed 19,235,000 acres of cotton planted to date against 18,653,000 acres at the same time in 1940. Growing conditions throughout most of the cotton areas were exceptionally favorable in September, following about 2 months of inadequate rain, so that yields may be better than previously expected. A recent estimate made by cotton firms in India places the 1941 crop at 5,021,000 bales compared with their estimate for 1940 of 5,439,000 bales. (The third official production estimate for 1940 was 4,841,000 bales.)

The breakdown of the official figure by staple lengths shows that only 288,000 bales were classified with a staple length of 1 inch or over, 1,451,000 bales as 7/8 to 31/32 inch, and the remaining 3,102,000 bales as 27/32 inch and below.

Prices of Indian cotton at Bombay declined steadily during September. This decline was attributed largely to a substantial improvement in the condition of the domestic crop, and the cessation of

raw cotton exports to Japan and China. The April-May 1942 Broach contract declined from a price on September 3, 1941 equivalent to 10.53 cents per pound to 9.34 cents on September 25. Spot quotations for Fully Good Broach on the respective dates were equivalent to 9.18 and 8.42 cents.

The Bengal Government has instituted a 3-month experimental plan to aid needy handloom weavers in the Province of Bengal. Under the plan, cotton yarn is advanced monthly or fortnightly to selected weavers on a written agreement to manufacture specified types of cloth within limited periods and to deliver it to an authorized Government official. The cloth received will be sold by the Industries Department, and the weavers will receive piecework wages based on famine relief "test" rates. Handloom weavers in all sections of India have been experiencing difficulty in maintaining operations because of the high prices of cotton yarn in relation to those of the finished cloth.

Speculative buying of Japanese and Shanghai yarns (used extensively by hand looms) was heavy throughout September because of the depleted stocks and poor prospects for replacement under present trade conditions. As a result, prices for these yarns rose from 2.8 to 8.4 cents per pound, but the selling volume dwindled as the price level became too high for handloom weavers. Some export sales of Indian yarns were reported, but difficulties in regard to shipping facilities were still acute.

The severance of trade relations with the Far East following the freezing orders of late July has tended to influence the movement of goods prices and of raw cotton prices in opposite directions. Because India normally depends upon Japan and China to take the bulk of its exportable surplus of raw cotton and at the same time normally looks to Japan to supply about 15 percent of Indian requirements of cotton goods, the effect has been to build up a surplus of raw cotton at home but to shorten the supply of goods available to Indian consumers.

Demand for Indian cotton goods was strong, and prices were maintained throughout most of the month but declined slightly in the last week in sympathy with the sharp downward trend in raw cotton prices. The principal factors favoring the market for Indian cotton cloth in September were: (1) reports that stocks in consuming centers were low, (2) the growing political tension in the Far East, (3) large Government orders for cotton materials for immediate needs, (4) heavy local demand because of the approach of the Divali holiday season, and (5) active demand from export markets. Export business, however, was handicapped both by a shortage of shipping facilities and low available stocks of goods. Clothing manufacturers are reported to have more than doubled their output between February and August 1941, but further increases in operations are limited by lack of sufficient supplies of cotton cloth.

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T O B A C C OCHINESE FLUE-CURED CROP LOWER;  
JAPANESE CONTROL SUPPLY . . .

The 1941 flue-cured tobacco production in China is now estimated at only 85 million pounds as compared with early season estimates as high as 115 million and the 1940 production of 123 million pounds, according to American Agricultural Attaché Owen L. Dawson in Shanghai. Japanese agencies have as yet prohibited British, American, and Chinese manufacturing concerns from purchasing any of the 1941 crop from farmers in areas where it can be transported to manufacturing centers. As a consequence, these concerns, which still produce about 75 percent of the machine-made cigarettes sold in China, are made dependent upon leaf imports from the United States or must pay Japanese agencies high prices for Chinese leaf.

The 1941 flue-cured production, the lowest since the short crop of 1938, results from a lower acreage than previously estimated and from prolonged droughts in the principal producing districts of Shantung and Honan. The reduction in acreage, which occurred chiefly in the Shantung district, is reported to have resulted from farmers' dissatisfaction with low prices paid by Japanese agencies for leaf from the 1940 crop, and from a shift from tobacco to food crops. The Japanese press in China reports that official prices established for Shantung leaf this year are approximately 30 percent above those of a year ago, and British and American observers believe that if prices actually paid are not substantially above those of the previous year, there will be a further shift from tobacco to food crops in 1942.

Marketing of the 1941 Shantung crop, which is estimated at only 35 million pounds, began on October 15 at 10 Japanese-controlled buying stations. As an inducement to get farmers to bring their leaf to markets, the Japanese are reported to be providing free lodging, tea, and medical treatment, as well as motion pictures and radio programs. The 1941 flue-cured crops in the Honan and Anhwei districts are estimated at 35 million and 15 million pounds, respectively. Since 1938, most of the leaf from these districts has been purchased by hand-roll operators and small factories in the interior of the country. Plans of Japanese agencies to buy a substantial portion of the crops have failed, and it is anticipated that most of the current production in these districts will again be taken by hand-roll operators.

Prospects for sales of American tobacco in China now rest entirely upon the allocation of exchange by the recently created currency Stabilization Board. The present tendency of most manufacturers is to purchase as much leaf as possible while stabilization funds are available. Future developments depend upon the ability of non-Japanese manufacturers to market their cigarettes and on the political situation in general. If



the present rate of allotment of exchange by the Stabilization Board continues through the 1941-42 season, imports of American leaf and stems may total approximately 60 million pounds as compared with only about 35 million during the period October 1940 through September 1941.

The present demand for cigarettes in China continues strong, partially due to the general tendency of converting currency into commodities. Exports of cigarettes, largely to Egypt, have also increased substantially during recent months.

#### JAPAN PROHIBITS FURTHER EXPANSION IN TOBACCO AREA . . .

In accordance with its emergency food policy the Japanese Government has recently passed regulations tightening its restriction on the culture of nonurgent crops, including tobacco, according to reports reaching the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. It is expected that further expansion in the area devoted to tobacco in Japan proper will be prohibited. This action, combined with declining leaf stocks and Japanese inability to obtain large supplies of leaf from controlled territories, indicates further shortages in supplies of tobacco products.

Increases in tobacco consumption resulting from wartime prosperity in recent years has necessitated larger leaf production and increased factory output. Attempts to curtail consumption by means of higher prices for tobacco products have been unsuccessful. Further efforts in this direction were made on November 1 when the Government Tobacco Monopoly announced a further price increase on tobacco products of approximately 27 percent.

#### IRELAND'S TOBACCO STOCKS CONTINUE LOW . . .

Stocks of leaf tobacco in Ireland on June 1 of this year were estimated at approximately 7.5 million pounds, which is equivalent to about 9 months' normal consumption requirements, according to reports reaching the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The 1941 crop in Ireland, from an estimated area of only 180 acres, was below that of last year, but there is some indication that stocks may be increased by larger leaf imports from the United States. Curtailed deliveries, made effective in March, of tobacco to manufacturers continue, and prices for tobacco products have been increased, partly as a result of a 40-percent increase in import duties on May 15. The duty on leaf containing 10 percent or more moisture was increased from \$2.69 to \$3.80 per pound.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

CUSTOMS DUTIES REMOVED ON APPLES, PEARS,  
AND POTATOES INTO URUGUAY . . .

Recent decrees of the Government have provided for the importation free of customs duties of certain volumes of apples, pears, and potatoes into Uruguay, according to reports from American Commercial Attaché Robert G. Glover at Montevideo. A decree of October 14 provides for the monthly import of 15,000 boxes of apples and 2,000 boxes of pears, or their equivalent in barrels, up to February 1, 1942, for pears and March 1 for apples. Supplementing this, a resolution of October 27 authorizes the further quota of the equivalent of \$40,000 (United States) for the import of apples and pears from Canada. A decree of October 22 authorizes the importation of 2,200 short tons of potatoes for local consumption, the importation to be completed before December 1.

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES NOT INCLUDED  
IN CANADIAN PRICE CEILING . . .

The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board has just announced that fresh fruits, vegetables, and greenhouse products are not included "for the present at least" in the general ceiling on prices that became effective on December 1, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Price regulation on these products will depend upon their price trends and the conditions of supply, it was announced. The situation will be watched and, if changed conditions warrant action, appropriate measures are to be taken. This decision was made after a careful investigation into the supply situation, which indicated that ample supplies of these commodities are available. The Board is therefore satisfied that the usual trade procedure, including normal buying for storage, will not endanger the policy of preventing price increases, the announcement states.

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MEXICAN GARLIC SUPPLIES HEAVIER . . .

The 1941 garlic crop in Mexico is expected to be about 25 percent heavier than that of 1940, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. With the 1940 crop estimated at 6,391 short tons, the preliminary forecast of the 1941 production is now placed at 7,700 tons, or about 98 percent above the 1935-1939 average crop outturn. Acreage is reported to have been expanded by about 40 percent, which places the preliminary estimate of acreage at 8,600 or more than 144 percent above the 5-year average.

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MEXICO: Acreage and production of garlic,  
1930-1941

Year	Acreage	Production	Year	Acreage	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Short tons</u>		<u>Acres</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
1930 .....	2,548	3,869	1935 .....	2,876	4,198
1931 .....	2,557	4,047	1936 .....	2,864	3,993
1932 .....	2,565	3,479	1937 .....	3,358	4,047
1933 .....	2,377	3,293	1938 .....	3,328	3,183
1934 .....	2,575	3,839	1939 .....	5,184	4,494
Average.	2,524	3,705	Average.	3,522	3,983
			1940 .....	6,187	6,391

American Embassy, Mexico City.

The current outlook for the garlic crop is favorable. Abnormally heavy rains in the current season have been beneficial, except for excessive rains in September and October, which damaged the crops that were planted early (in May and June). The extent of the damage is as yet unknown.

Two varieties of garlic are produced in Mexico. The most important variety is the purple, which is estimated at around 90 percent of production. The white, or California, type is also grown, but in limited quantities only. Planting of the crop is normally from the middle of July to the middle of September. Planting time, of course, depends upon the region and climatic conditions. The crop takes about 5 months to mature, and harvesting usually begins in December and continues for several months. The white usually grows larger in size, but the purple has more flavor.

Production is located largely on the central plateau to the north of Mexico City. Guanajuato, by far the largest individual producing State, accounts for about 40 percent of the production and the "Apaseo" section there is in the heart of the garlic area. Other States include Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, Coahuila, and Puebla. Normally about two-thirds of the crop is consumed within Mexico and the other third of the production is exported. Of the exports, about 90 percent move to the United States, with Cuba, Panama, and Puerto Rico accounting for the remainder. Sales of garlic to the United States are usually made between January and March, and the bulk of shipments generally moves between April and June.

United States imports of garlic from Mexico have been expanding in recent years, but total imports have been declining, largely due to the curtailment of supplies arriving from Spain. Since 1936, Chile and Mexico have been the leading sources of supply, accounting for the bulk of imports. In 1940, United States imports amounted to 3,480,000 pounds or 59 percent below the average for the 5 years, 1931-1935. Of this total, Mexico, the principal supplier, accounted for 48 percent and Chile for 46 percent.



UNITED STATES: Imports of garlic by principal countries,  
calendar years, 1931-1940

Year	Spain	Chile	Mexico	Italy	Other countries	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931 .....	2,461	596	1,460	676	464	5,657
1932 .....	2,342	1,837	1,477	806	106	6,568
1933 .....	1,927	1,830	1,367	861	413	6,398
1934 .....	1,123	2,590	670	63	237	4,683
1935 .....	1,828	2,491	2,024	0	24	6,367
Average .	1,936	1,869	1,400	481	249	5,935
1936 .....	976	2,086	2,949	12	15	6,038
1937 .....	174	3,501	1,832	142	68	5,717
1938 .....	0	1,820	1,126	117	6	3,069
1939 .....	0	2,124	1,342	168	506	4,140
1940 .....	77	1,618	1,666	66	53	3,480
Average .	245	2,230	1,783	101	119	4,489

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES CASHEW IMPORTS HEAVIER . . .

Imports of cashew nuts into the United States for the 1940-41 season, July to June, amounted to 16,695 short tons compared with the average of 12,774 tons in the 5 years, 1935-36 to 1939-40. As usual, practically the entire movement came from India, although 101 tons were reported from Brazil and 80 tons from other countries. Imports for the first 3 months of the new season, July-September 1941, amounted to 4,831 short tons compared with 3,690 tons in the comparable period in 1940 and 3,737 tons in 1939.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cashew nuts by principal countries,  
July-June, 1934-35 to 1940-41

Year	Brazil	India	Other countries	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1934-35 .....	1	8,834	135	8,970
1935-36 .....	46	10,465	70	10,581
1936-37 .....	50	12,746	62	12,858
1937-38 .....	8	13,025	23	13,056
1938-39 .....	0	14,646	28	14,674
1939-40 .....	0	12,686	13	12,699
1940-41 .....	101	16,514	80	16,695

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Bombay market for cashew kernels opened weak in September 1940 but improved with fairly large domestic-nut purchases. Demand continued active until the end of January 1941 and then slackened with a slump in domestic buying. The market strengthened after April with a favorable demand from Bengal and Burma, and the prices of unshelled nuts advanced. United States purchases during the first few months of the season were at a low level because of reported heavy stocks in the hands of American importers, but demand improved after January. American shipments were considerably delayed in February and March.

Certain sellers in Quilon, the most important cashew kernel center in India, decided, in view of the unsettled international situation, to curtail production early in 1941 and even turned down some American orders. As a result, it is reported that American buyers became anxious and started to offer higher prices.

Prices of cashew kernels remained steady until the middle of March. Then reports indicated that shipping space would be difficult to secure and an increase in freight rates was announced. Cashew exporters, anticipating that American offers would be lowered to offset the higher freights, sold the balance of their potential output so that well over 75 percent of the 1941 production (which was marketed after January) was covered by forward sales. Prices since April have been rising steadily and reached, at the end of August, a level unparalleled in the history of the Indian cashew industry. This rise is shown in the following table, which gives prices in United States cents per pound of cashew kernels at Quilon, c. and f. New York.

CASHEW KERNELS: Prices in Quilon, India, c. and f. New York,  
September 1940 to August 1941

Month	Whole			
	210-count	240-count	320-count	450-count
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
September .....	21-1/8	19-5/8	17-7/8	16-7/8
October .....	21-1/4	19-3/4	18	17
November .....	20-3/4	19	17-1/4	16-1/4
December .....	21-1/2	19-1/2	18	17
January .....	21-1/2	19-1/2	18	17
February .....	21	19-5/8	17-7/8	16-7/8
March .....	22-1/2	20-1/2	19	18
April .....	25-1/2	23-1/2	21-1/2	20-1/2
May .....	25-1/2	23-1/2	21-1/2	20-1/2
June .....	30	28	26	25
July .....	31	29	27	26
August .....	33	31	29	28

Compiled from consular sources. Converted to United States currency.



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The demand for unshelled cashew nuts was maintained throughout the season. Prices were stable until March, but prices of raw nuts rose sharply after that. Factors contributing to this rise included: (a) depletion of stocks of unshelled nuts; (b) uncertain arrivals from Africa; (c) unfulfilled commitments with American importers for kernels; and (d) the temporary ban on imports of raw nuts from Portuguese East Africa. The ban was placed on imports from Africa on June 20, but trade and other representations were made, and the Government of India on July 18 authorized Import Trade Controllers at the principal Indian ports to issue licenses covering these imports.

Domestic nut supplies in India were somewhat reduced in 1941. Trade sources placed the outturn at 43,700 short tons compared with 48,700 tons for 1940. The crop in the Bombay area amounted to about 12,600 tons. Reports indicate that the entire 1941 crop has been disposed of and that the industry is dependent on imported African supplies. Generally speaking, the trend in Indian production is upward, with new plantings on a considerable scale being reported.

Statistics on Indian imports of raw nuts from Africa are no longer available, but the volume in 1941 has been estimated almost as great as the domestic crop. Had higher prices ruled earlier in the season, imports would have been greater, for the bulk of the Portuguese East African crop is produced on scattered wild trees, and the volume of the nuts collected depends largely on prevailing prices.

Stocks in India were at a low level by the end of August. Raw-nut stocks were estimated then at around 5,500 short tons, or not enough to keep factories running past the end of September. Since the new African crop would not reach India before December, most of the factories would be idle for over 2 months. Stock of kernels were also at a low level at the end of August. About 5,000 cases were reported in Bombay and Mangalore and 40,000 to 50,000 cases in Quilon. Most of the latter were expected to be loaded on a ship after the middle of September, after which stocks of kernels would be negligible.

The outlook for the Indian cashew industry on October 1, 1941, was considerably confused. Indian manufacturers expected continued demand from the United States with slightly lower prices, which were expected to be counter-balanced by lower quotations on new African raw nuts. At that time, however, discouraging news was received from banks in Quilon. Trade reports indicate that the banks advised their clients that they would be unwilling to make any advances against purchases of new-crop African nuts in view of the international situation and its possible effects on shipping. Since these banks usually advance between 50 and 60 percent of the value of raw nuts, putting the nuts under key loans as security, this change in policy is expected to adversely affect the industry. This practice has permitted manufacturers in Quilon to



operate with less capital. The normal procedure is for them to purchase raw nuts, put a portion of these nuts under key loans to the banks, and receive loans from them to cover further purchases of raw nuts. This procedure is reported to have worked very well in the past, since the banks have practically no risk as they advance only between 50 and 60 percent of the value of the nuts and, in case of default, have the right to sell and almost invariably do so at prices to cover the advances.

Under existing circumstances it is possible that the manufacturer will be unable to liquidate his stocks of shelled nuts because of shipping and other difficulties, and, accordingly, the banks have decided to stop making this type of advance. This policy may be revised shortly but, in any case, has already resulted in considerable difficulty and confusion in the trade. Trade reports indicate that this change in policy is likely to depress the price of African raw nuts but is expected to keep the New York market at its present level with probable rising tendencies, since manufacturers in Quilon may be unable to supply goods in sufficient volume. This change in bank policy reflects the uncertainty that has been created in the Indian cashew-nut industry by the unsettled Far Eastern situation. It has also been reported that packers have been handicapped for some time because of the shortage of tin plate and steel products and that prices of these commodities have been rising.

INDIA: Declared exports of cashew nuts to the United States,  
1940-41 to 1941-42

Month	Madras		Bombay	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
July .....	a/	3,383	a/	75
August .....	a/	3,563	a/	373
September .....	a/	5,754	a/	140
October .....	a/	-	40	-
November .....	2,093	-	512	-
December .....	659	-	721	-
January .....	1,006	-	611	-
February .....	1,679	-	401	-
March .....	1,086	-	274	-
April .....	2,899	-	375	-
May .....	5,800	-	548	-
June .....	3,108	-	636	-
Total .....	18,330	-	4,118	-

Compiled from consular sources.

a/ Not available.

CANADIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE  
DUTY VALUATION . . .CANADA: Record of seasonal advanced valuation for calculating duty  
on imports of fruits and vegetables, 1941

Commodity	Advanced : valuation :	Date : established :	Date : cancelled :	Region affected
	Cents per pound			
Beets .....	1.0	Nov. 15	-	:Ontario-Quebec
		Nov. 15	-	:Western Canada
		July 26	-	:Maritime Provinces
Cabbage .....	0.8	Nov. 15	-	:Ontario-Quebec
		Nov. 15	-	:Western Canada
		June 28	-	:Maritime Provinces
Cantaloupes ....	1.25	July 12	Sept. 6	:Western Canada
Carrots .....	0.8	Nov. 15	-	:Ontario-Quebec
		Nov. 15	-	:Western Canada
		July 26	-	:Maritime Provinces
Cauliflower ....	1.5	July 4	Nov. 21	:Western Canada
		August 26	-	:Ontario-Quebec
Celery .....	0.8	July 3	-	:Western Canada
		August 26	-	:Ontario-Quebec
Cucumbers .....	2.0	April 1	August 19	:Ontario-Quebec
		June 28	Oct. 27	:Maritime Provinces
		July 4	Nov. 21	:Western Canada
Green beans ....	1.5	June 12	Sept. 18	:Ontario-Quebec
Green peas .....	2.0	June 6	August 29	:Ontario-Quebec
		June 6	August 29	:Western Canada
		July 24	Oct. 16	:Maritime Provinces
Peaches .....	1.4	July 12	Sept. 13	:Western Canada
		July 22	-	:Ontario-Quebec
Pears .....	1.0	July 29	Nov. 11	:Western Canada
		August 26	Nov. 15	:Ontario-Quebec
Prunes .....	1.0	August 9	Oct. 4	:Western Canada

Compiled from reports of the Department of National Revenue, Canada.

L I V E S T O C K   A N D   A N I M A L   P R O D U C T S

## UNITED STATES PORK AND LARD EXPORTS

## SHOT PROGRESSIVE INCREASE . . .

The ability of American farmers to produce more food and again more food is amply illustrated in the figures of pork and lard production and exports in the first three quarters of 1941. Although the food-for-defense program was announced only in April, production of pork and lard in the period April-September increased slightly above a year earlier, despite the fact that hog numbers in the beginning of 1941 were 12 percent smaller than in 1940. Pork exports in the first 9 months of 1941 increased 56 percent and lard exports 49 percent. The increase in exports has been progressive, as exports in the third quarter were much larger than exports in the second quarter. All the increase has taken place in the 6 months, April-September.

Higher hog prices, partly as a result of the price-supporting policy of the Government, increased consumer demand, and a sure market for any surplus, has brought about a quick reversal from the downward trend in hog numbers that began in 1940. The 1941 spring pig crop differed very little from that of 1940, contrary to expectations of a 10-to-15-percent decrease. An increase of 13 percent in the fall-pig crop of 1941 above 1940 is indicated by breeding-intentions reports. A material increase in the spring-pig crop of 1942 is forecast and further supported by the present favorable hog-feed ratio.

Imports of pork and live hogs, principally from Canada, increased in the first 9 months of 1941 in response to higher prices in this country. The raising of the Canadian price level in a series of steps undertaken by the Canadian Bacon Board began in May, and finally a prohibition was placed by the Canadian Government on exports of live hogs and pork in July. This has cut down our imports in the past 2 months so that they have been almost negligible.

Pork Production and Trade

Pork exports in the first 9 months of 1940 rose to 138 million pounds and represented 3.13 percent of federally inspected production, against only 1.94 percent a year earlier. These exports were larger than in any calendar year since 1934. The increase was all in cured pork, with pickled pork showing the greatest increase in volume above the same period of 1940, being over four times as large. Ham and shoulder exports were next in volume and were over twice those of a year earlier, while bacon and sides were about one-third larger. Canned pork exports were over twice as large.

The destination of United States exports by countries is not being released for publication at present, but it is safe to assume that recent



shipments have been mainly to accessible European deficit markets. Prior to the European war, 1935-1939, exports of cured pork to the United Kingdom represented 66 percent of the total exports of pork from the United States, and exports to Canada, principally fresh and frozen, represented 10 percent. These two countries took 76 percent of the total exports of pork, the remainder going chiefly to Cuba and to other destinations in the West Indies. Latin America has never been an important market for American cured pork.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, excluding lard, 1934-1940,  
January-September 1940 and 1941

Year	Exports						Percentage exports are of production
	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Canned (dressed weight)	Pickled	Fresh and frozen	Total a/ pounds	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1934 ....	65,104	18,261	21,227	18,385	36,758	160,095	2.97
1935 ....	55,380	6,311	15,464	8,276	10,208	95,639	2.74
1936 ....	32,163	4,562	14,431	10,520	2,747	74,423	1.47
1937 ....	39,860	2,999	12,958	9,009	4,238	69,064	1.62
1938 ....	52,216	11,343	15,886	14,082	9,255	102,782	2.10
1939 ....	57,879	16,360	16,520	14,971	31,246	136,976	2.47
1940 b/ . Jan.-Sept.	17,330	14,204	12,202	15,779	39,810	99,325	1.50
1940 b/	15,059	13,187	10,532	12,904	36,997	88,678	1.94
1941 b/	37,096	18,124	23,294	54,902	4,638	138,054	3.13

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Includes canned pork converted to a dressed-weight basis. For latest published material by countries, see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 19, 1941. b/ Preliminary.

The Surplus Commodities Corporation of the United States purchased 423 million pounds of pork destined for food for defense and for Lend-Lease shipments in the period March 15 to November 22, 1941.

The farm price of hogs on November 15, 1941, was reported at \$9.66 per 100 pounds against \$5.62 in November, 1940. There has been a seasonal decrease from the high level of \$11.10 in September. The average farm price for the first 9 months of 1941 was \$8.75, or \$3.43 per 100 pounds above the average for the corresponding period of 1940.

Market prices of hogs in the United States are being supported until June 30, 1943, at a level of \$9.00 per 100 pounds, Chicago average. This support of hog prices is being accomplished through the purchase of hog products in the open markets by the Department of Agriculture.

Imports of pork into the United States in the first 9 months of 1941 reached 12 million pounds and represented 0.27 percent of federally inspected pork production against 0.09 percent a year earlier. During the first 9 months of the year, imports of pork, chiefly fresh or frozen, from Canada reached 12 million pounds and imports of live hogs 36,403 head. Converting live hogs to a dressed-weight basis, total imports of pork from Canada in the first 9 months of 1941 reached approximately 16 million pounds, and were eight times larger than in the same period of 1940. This year hog prices in the United States were enough higher to attract imports from Canada, during the first half, whereas a year earlier the situation was the reverse, and large exports of fresh pork were made from this country to Canada, causing Canada to establish an import quota of 1,627,000 pounds monthly in February 1940, which was later extended to March 1941. This year exports of live hogs and pork from Canada were prohibited as of July 22.

UNITED STATES: Imports and production of pork, and farm price of hogs, 1934-1940, January-September 1940 and 1941

Year	Imports				Production of pork meat under federal a/ inspection	Percentage imports are of production	Average farm price per 100 pounds of hogs
	Hams, shoulders, or bacon	Pork, fresh or frozen	Pork, pickled, salted, other	Total actual weight basis			
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	Percent	Dollars
1934 .....	969	182	495	1,646	5,395,287	0.03	4.14
1935 .....	5,297	3,923	1,247	10,497	3,493,838	0.30	8.63
1936 .....	26,088	12,945	2,810	41,843	4,737,148	0.88	9.30
1937 .....	47,422	20,877	6,532	74,831	4,251,173	1.75	9.47
1938 .....	44,347	4,287	3,748	52,382	4,883,851	1.07	7.72
1939 .....	36,324	2,274	2,369	40,967	5,552,060	0.74	6.21
1940 .....	1,759	3,253	676	5,697	6,614,261	0.09	5.41
Jan.-Sept. 1940 b/	1,636	2,077	606	4,319	4,554,375	0.09	5.32
1941 b/	1,183	10,325	392	11,901	4,405,300	0.27	8.75

Compiled from official sources. a/ Dressed hog carcass excluding lard, bones, and all carcass fat rendered into lard. For 1937 and subsequent years, revised to use lard production as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry's inspection service. b/ Preliminary.

#### Lard Production and Trade

Lard production in the United States has increased materially in response to the food-for-defense program announced in April. Production in the 6 months, April-September 1941, reached 680 million pounds and exceeded that of a year ago by 7 percent. Exports of lard have reached 251 million pounds so far this year (to September 30) and are 49 percent larger than in the same period of 1940. In the third quarter alone,



exports reached 145 million pounds and were larger than in the calendar years 1935, 1936, and 1937. As in the case of pork, the destination of exports by countries is not being released.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports and production, 1934-1940,  
January-September 1940 and 1941

Year	Exports						Pro- duction <u>a/</u>	Per- centage exports are of pro- duction
	Great Britain	Germany	Canada	Cuba	Others	Total		
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds		
1934 ....	:281,150:	26,668:	5,355:	26,348:	91,776:	b/431,237:	1,340,795:	32
1935 ....	:64,525:	1,544:	645:	24,235:	5,406:	b/96,355:	662,060:	15
1936 ....	:63,547:	6,872:	2,903:	31,011:	6,959:	b/111,292:	992,169:	11
1937 ....	:75,258:	2,370:	2,193:	41,363:	14,766:	b/135,950:	758,515:	18
1938 ....	:124,810:	1,380:	1,128:	47,454:	29,831:	204,603:	1,034,193:	20
1939 ....	:150,221:	370:	3,172:	55,431:	68,078:	277,272:	1,272,029:	22
1940 ....	:51,246:	0:	714:	67,402:	81,952:	201,314:	1,527,266:	13
Jan.-Sept.:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1940 <u>c/</u> :	51,246:	0:	678:	50,293:	66,368:	168,585:	1,085,173:	16
1941 <u>c/</u> :	<u>d/</u> :	<u>d/</u> :	<u>d/</u> :	<u>d/</u> :	<u>d/</u> :	<u>d/</u> :	251,427:	1,066,470: 24

Compiled from official sources. a/ Rendered lard; for 1937 and subsequent years revised figures based on the amount of lard rendered in federally inspected plants as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Also includes rendered pork fat since November 1940. b/ Excludes small quantities of neutral lard included with lard since January 1, 1938. c/ Preliminary. d/ Exports not reported by countries of destination. January-March figures published in Foreign Crops and Markets, May 19, 1941.

In the years immediately preceding the European war, 1935-1939, lard exports to the United Kingdom averaged 58 percent of the total exports and 91 percent of the exports to European destinations, whereas exports to Latin America constituted about 35 percent of the total exports. In 1940, however, when the United Kingdom was conserving exchange for vitally important food and armaments, exports to that country amounted to only 25 percent of the total and to 65 percent of those to all Europe. Latin America became our most important market in 1940, taking 59 percent of the total shipped to all countries. Cuba was the most important of all markets that year, with the United Kingdom second. In the first 9 months of 1941, Cuba imported 61 million pounds of American lard, an increase of 18 percent compared with the same period of 1940. Relatively low United States prices for lard as compared with competing vegetable compounds may be expected to stimulate the market for American lard in Latin America to some extent.



## SWEDEN INTRODUCES EGG RATIONING . . .

Recent reports received from Sweden state that rationing of eggs has been introduced there. The need for rationing was brought about by reduced domestic production caused by insufficient supplies of poultry feeds, some of which normally are imported, and by reduced egg imports, principally from Denmark.

Although no recent official data are available concerning total egg production, it has been estimated that the 1941 production will be about 30 percent smaller than in 1940, that being considered a normal year. This has been brought about both by a decrease in total poultry numbers, and a decrease in egg production per laying hen due to inadequate feeds.

SWEDEN: Number of hens, 1940 with comparisons a/

Year	:	Hens	:	Year	:	Hens	:	Year	:	Hens
	:	<u>Thousands</u>	:		:	<u>Thousands</u>	:		:	<u>Thousands</u>
1917 .....	:	6,035	:	1927 .....	:	6,852	:	1937 .....	:	8,109
1918 .....	:	4,775	:	1932 .....	:	8,219	:	1940 .....	:	8,165
1919 .....	:	4,829	:		:		:		:	

Statistisk Arsbok, 1941. a/ Does not include other chickens.

The rationing order provided a total of 450 grams per person (equivalent to about 7 or 8 eggs per month or 2 eggs per week) during the first rationing period between September 24 and October 26, 1941. Also, every consumer has an optional right to buy 400 points of meat products (corresponding to the meat value of 400 grams of boneless meat), with the exception of pork, instead of eggs during the above period. Special provisions have also been made for issuance of additional eggs to sick people upon the presentation of a doctor's certificate recommending such a diet.

The rationing order includes fresh, cold-storage, and preserved hen's eggs, as well as such egg products as egg yolk, fluid white of egg, dried egg white, and powdered eggs, also cooked eggs bought in restaurants. Powdered eggs containing not more than 20 percent of egg yolk and egg white, however, are exempt from the rationing regulations for the time being. Of the above rationed egg products, private persons may buy only fresh, cold storage, boiled, fried, and canned eggs.

At the time of the rationing decree, egg prices were also regulated, the maximum price being set slightly below prices previously received. The fixed price for fresh eggs is now stated to be 3.20 crowns per kilo, which corresponds to about 35 cents per pound.

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G E N E R A L   A N D   M I S C E L L A N E O U S

CANADA'S PRICE CEILINGS  
IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE 1/ . . .

On November 26 the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada, charged with the administration of the price-ceiling order, issued the following statement:

"The ceiling order will not apply to livestock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup, fish, when sold by the primary producer to dealers, processors, or manufacturers.

"If such products are sold by primary producers directly to consumers through public markets, or otherwise, maximum prices which may be charged must not be higher than maximum retail prices established during the basic period (September 15 to October 11) for the same products in the same area.

"The ceiling price order does apply in every particular to all food products sold by dealers, processors, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, excepting fresh fruits and vegetables."

Two days earlier the Board had announced four general rules that would govern its administration of the price-ceiling order. According to the first rule, "New purchases of goods identical with those sold during the basic period must be sold to the consumer at not more than the highest price charged for such goods during the basic period, just as goods already on the shelves or on order must be sold at not more than basic-period prices."

The second rule establishes the principle that "goods of a kind or quality not sold during the basic period, but substantially similar to goods of a kind and quality sold during the basic period, must be sold at not more than the ceiling price for the latter goods. In case of doubt, the onus of proof is on the seller of the goods." This rule is illustrated by the Board's action in regard to prices of cheddar cheese produced in Ontario and Quebec. Because all cheddar cheese produced in those two Provinces between May 26 and October 31, 1941, had been ordered by the Dairy Products Board to be delivered for export, there were no domestic sales of such cheese during the 4 weeks ended October 11, 1941. The price ceiling of 25 cents per pound (first grade), fixed as of November 12, 1941 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, December 1, 1941, page 684), is approximately the level at which cheddar cheese produced in other Provinces was selling on the domestic market during the basic period.

1/ Based on reports from Clifford C. Taylor, Agricultural Attaché, Ottawa, Canada. See previous article in November 24 issue.



Tobacco prices also require special consideration. The buyers purchase their annual requirements from growers during a brief period around December 1. Each buyer agrees to buy the various growers' crops at prices differing according to quality but averaging at least as much as the negotiated minimum average price. Occasionally, the buyer's average price is below the negotiated minimum price and the buyer then pays the amount of the deficiency to the association for pro rata distribution to the growers concerned, but usually each buyer's average price slightly exceeds the negotiated minimum price.

Last year the negotiated minimum price for Ontario flue-cured tobacco was 20.5 cents and the average selling price was 20.9 cents. On November 25 a negotiated minimum price of 22.75 cents was announced by the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association for the 1941 crop. Previously, a committee from the Association had consulted the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and it is believed that the latter sanctioned the negotiated minimum price as well as the customary practice of paying more or less than that figure for individual crops, according to quality. It is claimed that the 1941 crop is of much higher quality than the poor crop of last year. This case is believed to be indirectly related to the Board's general rule No. 3:

"All retailers are expected to continue to sell merchandise in the same price ranges as has been their practice in the past. In buying new or seasonable goods, not substantially similar to goods sold during the basic period, retailers must have these established price ranges in mind.

"No merchandise can be priced for sale at a price higher than would have been appropriate if such goods had been sold in the basic period, having regard to the retail price structure at that time and prices then actually charged for goods of the nearest similar classification and intrinsic value sold at that time."

General rule No. 4 deals with the question of adjusting prices charged by manufacturers and wholesalers in relation to retail price ceilings.

"Where the manufacturer's or wholesaler's asking price is too high to enable the retailer, who is bound by the above rules, to have his usual gross mark-up, the retailer, wholesaler, and manufacturer should arrange between themselves each to absorb a fair share of this higher cost, so that the price to the consumer will not be increased."

In summarizing the order which exempts farm prices of the specified foodstuffs from the general price ceiling, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board said that it was intended to maintain "flexibility in transactions between primary producers and dealers or processors." The Board stated that it was anticipated, that steps would be taken to see

that the interests of primary producers were protected from any efforts to force down prices paid for their products because of the price ceiling on processed and manufactured goods.

Grains now remain the only important farm products for which farmers not selling direct to consumers may be held individually responsible for violation of the price-ceiling order. Because of the closely knit nature of the grain trade, this circumstance is of negligible importance.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of Chinese, Japanese, and some European currencies during last full month for which rates were available a/

Country	Unit	Month	Value in United States currency
			Cents
Belgium .....	Belga .....	April 1940 .....	16.89
Denmark .....	Krone .....	March 1940 .....	19.31
France .....	Franc .....	May 1940 .....	1.85
Germany <u>b/</u> .....	Reichsmark .....	May 1941 .....	39.97
Greece <u>b/</u> .....	Drachma .....	September 1940 ..	0.66
Italy <u>b/</u> .....	Lira .....	May 1941 .....	5.09
Netherlands .....	Guilder .....	April 1940 .....	53.08
Norway .....	Krone .....	March 1940 .....	22.71
Portugal .....	Escudo .....	May 1941 .....	4.00
Spain <u>b/</u> .....	Peseta .....	May 1941 .....	9.13
Sweden .....	Krona .....	May 1941 .....	23.84
Switzerland .....	Franc .....	May 1941 .....	23.20
China <u>b/</u> .....	Yuan (Shanghai)	June 1941 .....	5.34
Japan .....	Yen .....	June 1941 .....	23.44

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Last daily rate reported on April 8, 1940, for the Danish and Norwegian kroner, now officially equal to 0.50 and 0.60 reichsmarks respectively; on May 9, 1940, for the belga and guilder, now officially equal to 0.40 and 1.33 reichsmarks respectively; on June 15, 1940, for the French franc, now officially equal, in the occupied area, to 0.05 reichsmarks; on October 26, 1940, for the drachma; on June 14, 1941, for the other European countries; and on July 26, 1941 for the yen and yuan (Shanghai).

b/ Quotations nominal.



EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of specified currencies  
November 29, 1941, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1940	Month				Week ended		
			1939	1940	1941		1941		
			Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina b/	Paper Peso	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia c/	Pound	305.16	312.66	321.57	321.37	321.43	321.40	321.45	321.50
Brazil d/	Milreis	5.02	5.03	5.02	5.08	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.10
British India	Rupee	30.16	30.13	30.17	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Canada c/	Dollar	85.14	87.76	86.92	88.78	88.60	88.54	88.37	88.63
Mexico e/	Peso	18.55	20.50	20.40	20.57	20.54	20.54	20.54	20.54
South Africa	Pound	397.99	397.15	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00
Straits Settlements	Dollar	46.98	46.25	47.10	47.16	47.16	47.16	47.16	47.16
United Kingdom c/	Pound	383.00	392.47	403.56	403.29	403.24	403.37	403.43	403.49

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

b/ Official, regular exports. The special export rate of 23.70 cents, reported beginning March 27, 1941, applies to exchange derived from certain minor exports (e.g. dairy products) to certain countries (e.g. United States), such exchange formerly having been sold in the free market. Quotations nominal.

c/ Free. Official rates: Australia 322.80 cents; Canada 90.91 cents; United Kingdom 403.50 cents. Most transactions between these countries and the United States must take place at the official buying and selling rates.

d/ Free. Since April 10, 1939, 30 percent of the exchange derived from exports must be turned over at the official buying rate of 6.06 cents, the weighted average value of the milreis being 5.33 cents in 1940, 5.38 cents in November 1941, and 5.39 cents in the week ended November 29, 1941. Quotations nominal.

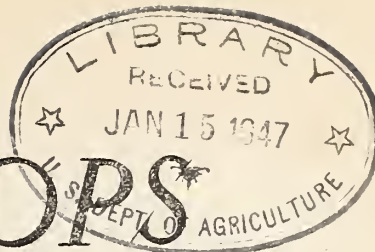
e/ Quotations nominal.

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# FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT  
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UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,  
JULY-AUGUST, 1941

The Close of the Second Year of War

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December 10, 1941

Supplement to issue of

December 8, 1941

Vol. 43, No. 23

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Note: Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.



UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, JULY-AUGUST, 1941  
THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR OF WAR

The Lend-Lease operations under the Defense Act became the decisive factor in agricultural exports during the second year of the war. While prospects a year ago were for a drastic curtailment of exports for the duration of the hostilities, an expectation which was in fact more than fulfilled from September through April, the revival of exports under the Lend-Lease program greatly altered the situation.

Even so, the second year of the war closed with farm exports 46 percent below the average for 1930 to 1939 and 43 percent below the level of exports in the first year of the war. Much the greater part of this decline can be attributed to the fall in cotton exports, as is apparent from the data presented in the table below. Since cotton accounted for 45 percent of agricultural exports in the 9 years indicated and for 47 percent in the first year of the war, the 80-percent decline that it underwent in the second year of the war necessarily caused a drastic reduction in the total value of agricultural exports.

UNITED STATES: Agricultural exports and imports  
 September-August 1940-41, with comparisons

Exports and Imports	Year beginning September 1			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1940-41	
	Average	1939-40	1940-41	From 9-year average	From 1939-40
	1930-31 to 1938-39				
	1,000	1,000	1,000		
<u>EXPORTS</u>	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent	Percent
Agricultural (total) .....	759,127	719,797	406,897	-46	-43
Cotton .....	345,707	340,497	66,440	-81	-80
Agricultural minus cotton ...	413,420	379,300	340,457	-18	-10
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cotton of total agricultural ..	45	47	16	-	-
	1,000	1,000	1,000		
<u>IMPORTS</u>	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent	Percent
Supplementary agricultural ....	519,546	469,546	668,654	+29	+17
Sugar, raw (excludes beet) ..	126,472	130,665	135,659	+7	+4
Supplementary minus sugar ...	393,074	438,881	532,995	+36	+21
Wool, dutiable .....	15,709	41,571	139,054	+779	+232
Supplementary minus wool ....	503,837	527,975	530,600	+5	+a/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Sugar of total supplementary ..	24	23	20	-	-
Wool of total supplementary ...	3	7	21	-	-

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 0.5 percent.

SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, during war year, 1940-41, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	Year beginning September 1					
	9-year pre-war average 1938-39 1930-31 to 1939-39	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Increase (+ or decrease (-)	
					1940-41 from 9-year average	1940-41 from 1939-40
January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
<u>EXPORTS:</u>						
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	66	55	61	27	-39	-34
Cotton fiber, incl. linters	78	42	76	14	-64	-62
All commodities except cotton	55	66	48	39	-16	-9
Tobacco, unmanufactured ....	88	94	63	40	-48	-23
Fruits .....	111	133	78	40	-71	-38
Wheat and wheat flour .....	36	58	24	21	-15	-3
Grains, other than wheat and flour .....	41	66	66	39	-2	-27
Pork, cured .....	22	22	13	13	-9	-
Lard, including neutral ....	43	34	31	32	-11	+1
<u>IMPORTS:</u>						
All agricultural commodities <u>c/</u>	94	92	105	129	+35	+24
Complementary <u>d/</u> .....	104	103	120	144	+40	+24
Supplementary <u>d/</u> .....	82	79	87	110	+28	+23
Sugar .....	77	68	80	87	+10	+7
Supplementary except sugar.	84	83	89	119	+35	+30
Wool, excl. free for carpets	43	48	119	381	+338	+262
Hides and skins .....	68	74	73	114	+46	+36
Dairy products .....	56	43	43	22	-34	-26
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	114	115	104	94	-20	-10
Grains, grain products, and feeds .....	199	94	109	141	-58	+32
Tobacco, leaf .....	70	71	76	77	+7	+1

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.



Exports other than cotton, however, while suffering extreme depression in the fall and winter months, revived so remarkably in the late spring and summer that the year's total was only 18 percent below the 9-year average and only 10 percent below the value for the preceding year. How sharp an upturn occurred is plainly apparent when the figures for earlier months are recalled. From September through April exports other than cotton averaged less than 21 million dollars monthly. But from May through August the monthly average was close to 44 million dollars, almost a third higher than the monthly average for the pre-war decade, although exports in these 4 months are normally the lowest of the year.

The year ended in August was, however, a period of rising prices, and the figures just discussed represent to a considerable extent the higher unit values that obtained for exports in the second year of the war as compared with the first and as compared with the average for the 9 years, 1930-31 to 1938-39. The table on the opposite page, where indexes of quantity are shown, therefore, warrants careful comparison with the summary table of value shown on page 719. The decline in the total quantity of agricultural exports from the level of the first war year was equal to 34 points of the index, a drop of 56 percent from the 1939-40 level. Value, it will be recalled, declined only 43 percent. The removal of cotton, whose decline of 62 points or 82 percent from the first war-year level compares with an 80-percent decline in value, reveals a decline of 9 points or 19 percent in the index of all other agricultural exports. Compared with the 9-year average, 1930-31 to 1938-39, there was a decline of almost 30 percent in quantity, but of only 18 percent in value.

Of equal interest have been developments in imports of farm commodities similar to those produced in the United States. These supplementary imports, as the summary table on the preceding page illustrates, rose 17 percent in value in the second year of the war over the level of the preceding year, and 29 percent over the 9-year average indicated. As in the case of exports, however, the subtraction of one major commodity greatly alters the picture. Without wool, the value of supplementary imports remained almost unchanged from the previous year, and was only 5 percent higher than the 9-year pre-war average. So large were the imports of wool, in response to the huge demand of the defense program, that for the first time on record they eclipsed imports of sugar, normally the dominant item in the list of supplementary imports.

Again, as in the case of exports, however, a comparison with the quantity index of imports should be made. A general decline in the unit value of imports, it will be seen, has had the effect, to some extent, of minimizing the rise that has actually occurred in the quantity of imports in the second year of the war over the first was equal to an increase of over 26 percent. Value, it was seen above, increased only

17 percent. When compared with the index for the 9-year pre-war period, a rise of 28 points is seen, indicating an increase of 34 percent in the quantity of imports in the second year of the war, as compared with a rise of only 29 percent in value.

Wool, important as it was in the total volume of imports, was not, however, responsible for the difference between the increases in quantity and in value of imports. The value of wool imports rose slightly more than the quantity, while in the case of the remaining commodities, value lagged behind. Thus, the rise of less than one-half percent in the value of supplementary imports other than wool was accompanied by a rise of 10 percent in quantity, as the table below indicates.

UNITED STATES: Quantity index of supplementary agricultural imports, September-August, 1940-41, with comparisons  
(1924-1929 = 100)

Supplementary agricultural imports	Year beginning September 1			
	Average			
	1930-31 to 1938-39	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Total .....	82	79	87	110
Wool, excluding free for carpets ....	43	43	119	381
Total excluding wool .....	84	81	84	92

The higher unit values prevailing for exports are, of course, in line with the rising prices received for farm products, the index of which stood at 97 in September 1940 and at 131 in August 1941. In contrast, the lower unit values for imports reflect the conditions prevailing in many other parts of the world. The normal course of trade in many commodities was disrupted in the early part of the war, but not until the middle of 1940 were the full rigors of the conflict felt. The complete closing down of European markets was a blow not only to exports of farm products from the United States, but to exports in every other part of the world. Oils and oilseeds, grains, fresh fruits, even hides and skins and some types of wool were among the commodities most affected. But while many of the largest markets were closed, and access to others severely restricted, and while supplies for export consequently piled up, the United States remained a relatively accessible market, where the rise in industrial production created increasing demands for raw materials. The United States thus became in the second year of the war the recipient of increasing quantities of certain commodities at the lower prices created by the general condition of surplus in the world market.

It should be recalled that in the import statistics of the United States, value is given as of the port of departure. The important effect of the increases in shipping rates upon the prices of imported commodities in this country is, therefore, not reflected in the import-value data. In August 1941, however, the Maritime Commission established a



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schedule of maximum rates, applying to all United States flag ships, which reduced the existing rates by as much as 35 percent for vessels of 7,000 to 8,000 dead-weight tons. Through powers conferred in the Bland Ship Warrant Act, it was expected that the Commission would be enabled to exercise similar rate control over vessels of foreign registry trading with the United States.

The high lights of the war's effects upon the foreign trade of the United States in farm products are reflected in the tables appearing on pages 726 to 729, where the exports and imports most radically affected during the second war year are presented. The commodities shown were selected on the basis of the percentage change that occurred in the year beginning September 1940 as compared with the preceding year. They represent, in the case of agricultural exports, roughly 63 percent of the total, and a slightly smaller proportion in the case of imports.

The types and quantities of commodities exported clearly reflect the closing of European sources of supply and the subsequent growing dependence upon the United States of the anti-Axis powers, the need for stringent economy in the utilization of available shipping space, and the wartime control of consumption abroad. Commodities formerly of no great importance among exports of farm products have been multiplied many times over to take their places among the major exports. Fresh eggs, dried and frozen egg products, cheese, pickled pork, canned meats (except pork), canned tomatoes, dried, condensed and evaporated milk, dried beans, and coconut oil, all rose not only far above their pre-war volume, but even well above the high volumes of the first war year. On the other hand, the commodities that declined most drastically included many of the staple farm exports. Most of these were already severely reduced in the first year of the war, and merely continued their decline in the second. Three, which in the first war year were on the list of rising exports, namely soybeans, cotton, and bacon and sides, fell in the second year to below pre-war levels.

This comparison, however, covering the full second year of the war, is greatly modified by the data for the later months of that year. The monthly index numbers for exports appearing in the table on page 750 indicate that the exports of the major commodity groups, excepting that of grains other than wheat and flour, stood at a higher level in August 1941 than in August 1940, and had been rising steadily in the preceding 6 months. This change that has come over the export picture is still more clearly seen in the comparison which may be made, commodity by commodity, between the export figures for the July-August period in 1940 and in 1941, which appear in the regular monthly export tables on pages 738 to 747. With the exception of wheat, fresh pears, and cotton, the commodities listed in the war-year table as sustaining the heaviest export losses, all show substantial increases in the July-August comparison. This upward trend was, in fact, in process even earlier, although the

sharp departure from the depressed levels characteristic of the earlier war period came only in the last 2 or 3 months of the second year.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the dissimilarity in the movements of exports at the outset of the first and second world wars. It shows that in spite of the rise in recent months, exports, compared with the pre-war level, are proportionately far below what they were after 2 years of war in 1916. It should, moreover, be recalled that the pre-war (1913-14) level of exports was over 70 percent higher than that of the 12 months preceding the outbreak of the second world war.

In the first world war, as in the second, certain normally minor commodities not included in the index of exports grew to considerable prominence. The indexes for both periods thus do not reflect precisely and to their full extent the changes that occurred in the exports of agricultural commodities. In the first world war the increase would have been somewhat more marked, and in the second the decline would have been somewhat less acute than the indexes for the two periods would indicate. The direction of the error being the same in both cases, however, and the extent not greatly different, the comparison between the indexes for the two wars, though not entirely accurate, is not misleading.

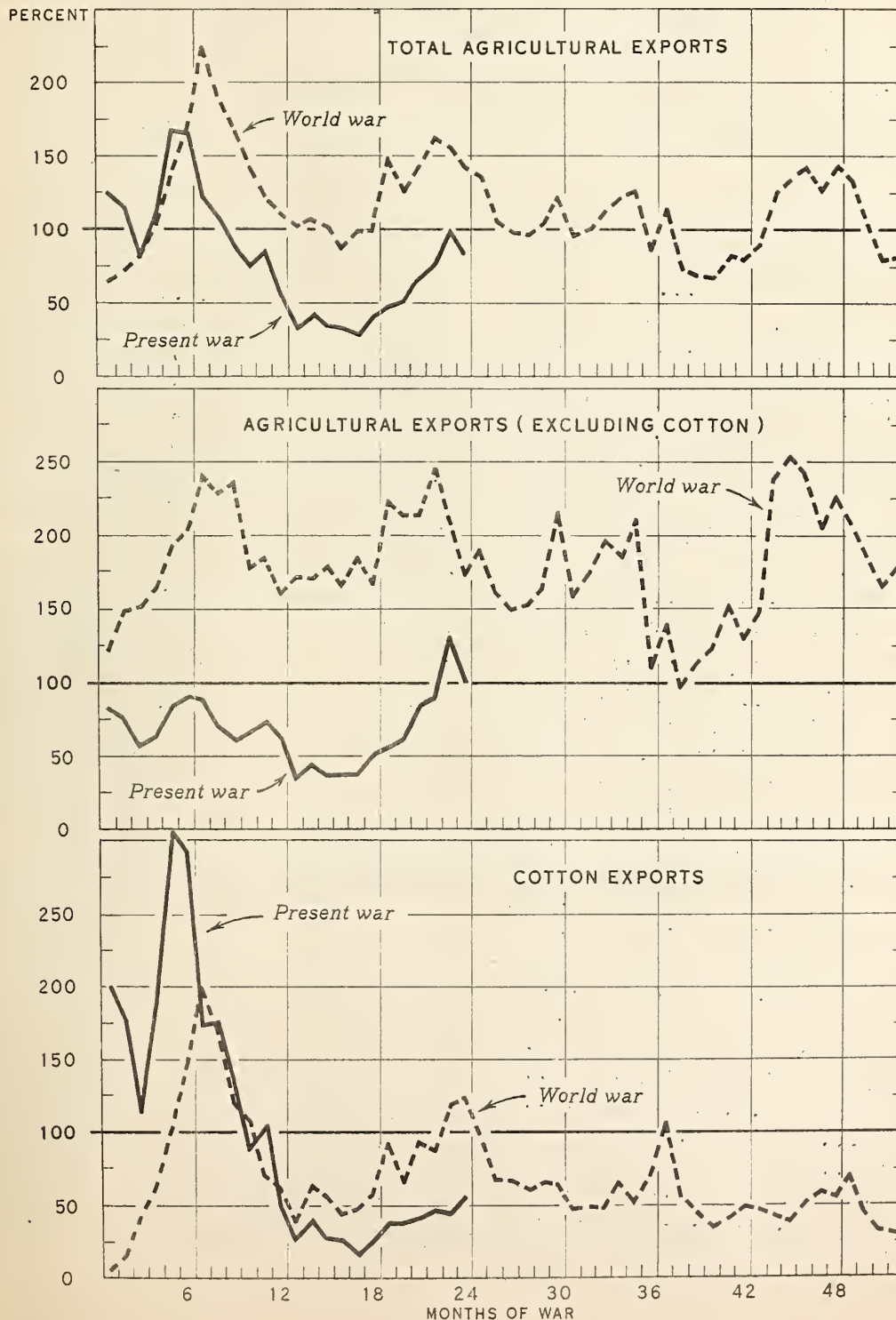
The supplementary farm imports that appeared to be most affected during the second year of the war appear in the tables on pages 728 and 729. After wool, sugar was the largest of these imports. Five times in the second war year the sugar quotas were raised, but without the desired effect upon domestic prices, which, in spite of ample supplies in the principal producing countries and a slight decline in unit value of imports, continued to rise, due mainly to the fear of a shortage of shipping. In August, however, prices were subjected to a ceiling of 3.5 cents per pound, duty paid, by action of the Office of Price Administration. This price movement, preceding the ceiling action was in contrast with that on the world market, where, the blockade and the difficulties of transportation having cut off the producers in the Western Hemisphere from the European markets, prices declined during the year under discussion.

Trends in imports of individual agricultural commodities that were apparent in the first year of the war were for the most part continued in the second. Following the rising index of industrial production under the defense program, imports of cattle hides and sheepskins continued to increase. Industrial molasses imports also continued to rise rapidly, and, similarly, imports of castor beans. The scarcity of shipping continued to be reflected in the further reductions apparent in imports of tung and perilla oils. The disruption of foreign sources of supply, already evident in the first year of the war, was seen in the virtual disappearance of imports of cured pork and of canned tomatoes, and in the great reduction in imports of olive oil, hops, and cheese.



# U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN THE WORLD WAR AND THE PRESENT WAR

QUANTITY INDEX ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION (PRE-WAR 12 MONTH=100)



SUMMARY TABLE: Agricultural exports during war year 1940-41,  
with comparisons

Commodity or Commodity Group	Year beginning September 1 <u>a/</u>			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1940-41	
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	From 1938-39	From 1939-40
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
<u>VALUE</u>					
Total domestic exports .....	2,905,662	3,924,654	4,091,689	+41	+4
Nonagricultural .....	2,351,973	3,204,857	3,684,792	+63	+15
Agricultural .....	643,689	719,797	406,897	-37	-43
Eggs, dried, frozen, etc. ....	<u>b/</u>	<u>c/</u> 46	5,397	-	<u>d/</u>
Cheese .....	306	401	8,524	+2,684	+2,028
Canned meats, other <u>e/</u> .....	366	440	10,387	+2,740	+2,259
Beef, canned .....	619	294	1,688	+173	+473
Milk, condensed .....	277	1,298	8,129	+2,831	+526
Eggs in the shell .....	619	1,008	6,132	+890	+508
Tomatoes, canned .....	128	551	2,805	+2,088	+409
Milk, dried .....	2,234	2,940	5,299	+137	+80
Sausage, canned .....	464	455	1,389	+199	+205
Pork, pickled .....	1,250	1,623	6,833	+447	+321
Milk, evaporated .....	1,610	6,582	16,206	+907	+154
Beans, dried .....	1,051	3,311	6,894	+569	+108
Coconut oil .....	325	2,032	2,462	+658	+21
Hams and shoulders .....	11,029	4,301	7,065	-36	+64
Rice, milled, etc. ....	8,593	9,294	13,093	+52	+41
Lard, including neutral .....	19,870	16,932	21,204	+7	+25
Pork, canned .....	3,373	2,324	2,153	-56	-7
Raisins .....	7,636	5,381	4,278	-44	-21
Tobacco, bright flue-cured ....	122,095	48,556	37,671	-69	-22
Bacon and sides .....	1,745	2,410	1,901	+9	-21
Tobacco, other leaf <u>f/</u> .....	8,653	6,378	4,190	-52	-34
Prunes, dried .....	8,902	5,165	2,707	-70	-43
Wheat, grain .....	42,445	13,485	6,909	-84	-49
Tobacco, dk.-fired Ky. & Tenn. .	6,091	4,422	2,075	-66	-53
Apples, fresh .....	15,093	3,951	1,459	-90	-63
Pears, fresh .....	5,467	2,296	889	-84	-61
Cotton .....	171,427	334,600	65,914	-62	-80
Linters .....	3,249	5,897	525	-84	-91
Fruits, canned .....	24,080	20,815	1,536	-94	-93
Soybeans .....	3,698	11,747	306	-92	-97
Other agricultural products ...	171,009	201,062	150,867	-12	-25

Continued -

SUMMARY TABLE: Agricultural exports during war year 1940-41,  
with comparisons, continued

Commodity or commodity group	Unit	Year beginning September 1 a/			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1940-41		
		1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	From 1938-39	From 1939-40	
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Percent	Percent	
<u>QUANTITY</u>							
Agricultural exports-							
Eggs, dried, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	b/	c/	113	16,461	-	d/
Cheese .....	Lb.	1,505	1,823	42,678	+2,735	+2,241	
Canned meats, other e/ .....	Lb.	1,869	2,336	39,487	+2,013	+1,591	
Beef, canned .....	Lb.	1,821	1,047	6,144	+237	+487	
Milk, condensed .....	Lb.	2,612	11,862	68,744	+2,532	+480	
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	2,272	4,416	25,035	+914	+422	
Tomatoes, canned .....	Lb.	2,092	11,754	55,908	+2,573	+376	
Milk, dried .....	Lb.	8,379	9,867	33,695	+302	+241	
Sausage, canned .....	Lb.	1,676	1,601	5,175	+209	+223	
Pork, pickled .....	Lb.	14,244	17,763	48,404	+240	+172	
Milk, evaporated .....	Lb.	24,824	99,309	222,502	+796	+124	
Beans, dried .....	Lb.	29,833	79,338	154,516	+418	+95	
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	8,864	42,267	60,302	+580	+43	
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	61,387	25,526	34,714	-43	+36	
Rice, milled, etc. ....	Lb.	305,125	299,335	377,928	+24	+26	
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	263,932	247,037	247,136	-6	+g/	
Pork, canned .....	Lb.	9,721	7,957	7,411	-24	-7	
Raisins .....	Lb.	156,090	114,966	91,388	-41	-21	
Tobacco, bright flue-cured ...	Lb.	360,912	236,064	155,501	-57	-34	
Bacon and sides .....	Lb.	14,685	20,147	12,712	-13	-37	
Tobacco, other leaf f/ .....	Lb.	40,476	30,094	16,900	-58	-44	
Prunes, dried .....	Lb.	208,738	106,041	54,028	-74	-49	
Wheat, grain .....	Bu.	72,766	17,536	8,787	-88	-50	
Tobacco, dk.-fired Ky. & Tenn.	Lb.	45,897	34,151	12,048	-74	-65	
Apples, fresh .....	Bu.	12,035	2,920	882	-93	-70	
Pears, fresh .....	Lb.	160,047	73,311	22,043	-86	-70	
Cotton (500 lb.) .....	Bale	3,527	6,343	1,186	-66	-81	
Linters (500 lb.) .....	Bale	292	377	23	-92	-94	
Fruits, canned .....	Lb.	359,519	285,167	17,623	-95	-94	
Soybeans .....	Lb.	264,440	657,122	12,384	-95	-98	

a/ Corrected to October 11, 1941.

b/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1940.

c/ January-August.

d/ Increase for the period January-August, 1941, over January-August, 1940, equals 14,399 percent in quantity and 11,491 percent in value.

e/ Canned meats other than beef, pork, and sausage.

f/ Tobacco leaf other than bright flue-cured and dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee.

g/ Less than 0.5 of one percent.



SUMMARY TABLE: Agricultural imports during the war year 1940-41,  
with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	Year beginning September 1 <u>a/</u>			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1940-41	
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	From 1938-39	From 1939-40
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total imports, all commodities.	2,110,711	2,529,693	2,915,188	+38	+15
Nonagricultural imports .....	1,089,815	1,250,796	1,384,782	+27	+11
Agricultural imports- .....	1,020,896	1,278,897	1,530,406	+50	+20
Complementary- .....	526,318	709,351	861,751	+64	+21
Rubber, crude <u>b/</u> .....	152,102	265,865	401,803	+164	+51
Silk, raw .....	95,397	135,236	111,753	+17	-16
Other complementary .....	278,819	310,250	348,195	+25	+12
Supplementary- .....	494,578	569,546	668,655	+35	+17
Wool (dutiable)-					
Woolen type (clothing)-					
Finer than 56's, in grease	240	1,383	5,908	+2,360	+327
Other woolen type .....	1,212	2,125	6,732	+455	+217
Worsted type (combing)-					
Finer than 56's, in grease	6,162	22,375	91,286	+1,381	+308
Other worsted type .....	3,531	9,081	25,401	+619	+180
Other wool, dutiable .....	5,967	6,607	8,727	+46	+32
Cattle hides .....	10,044	15,058	29,666	+195	+97
Calf and kip skins .....	5,532	2,589	3,312	-40	+28
Sheep and lamb skins .....	8,311	10,448	12,820	+54	+23
Tomatoes, natural state ...	1,182	1,836	3,416	+189	+86
Castor beans .....	2,244	5,608	5,853	+161	+4
Egg yolks, dried .....	98	318	396	+306	+25
Molasses, inedible .....	6,404	9,434	18,387	+187	+95
Sugar, excluding beet .....	111,125	130,667	135,659	+22	+4
Tapioca .....	4,499	5,983	7,614	+69	+27
Palm oil .....	6,158	5,628	3,284	-47	-42
Flaxseed .....	22,103	15,295	8,996	-59	-41
Goat and kid skins .....	15,504	17,190	14,423	-7	-16
Other hides and skins <u>c/</u> ..	4,025	4,878	5,168	+28	+6
Hops .....	2,662	3,131	1,727	-35	-45
Corn oil .....	959	72	26	-97	-63
Cheese .....	11,545	11,864	4,391	-62	-63
Perilla oil .....	1,799	1,473	808	-55	-45
Tung oil .....	10,791	23,536	6,733	-38	-71
Olive oil, edible .....	8,256	8,239	2,325	-72	-72
Olive oil, inedible .....	2,350	2,542	703	-70	-72
Hams, shoulders, and bacon	12,245	1,270	401	-97	-68
Tomatoes, canned .....	2,707	1,518	48	-98	-97
Other supplementary .....	226,923	249,398	266,445	+17	+7

Continued -

SUMMARY TABLE: Agricultural imports during the war year 1940-41, with comparisons, continued

Commodity or commodity group	Unit	Year beginning September 1 a/			Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1940-41	
		1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	From 1938-39	From 1939-40
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Percent	Percent
<u>QUANTITY</u>						
Complementary-						
Rubber, crude <u>b/</u> .....	Lb.	990,836	1548,296	2252,117	+127	+45
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	50,668	47,119	46,430	-8	-1
Supplementary-						
Wool (dutiable)-						
Woolen type (clothing)-						
Finer than 56's in grease ...	Lb.	1,044	6,007	26,857	+2,473	+347
Other woolen type .....	Lb.	4,514	8,478	26,305	+483	+210
Worsted type (combing)-						
Finer than 56's in grease ...	Lb.	23,999	93,128	353,816	+1,374	+280
Other worsted type .....	Lb.	13,880	37,066	100,103	+621	+170
Other wool, dutiable .....	Lb.	26,034	26,748	41,780	+60	+56
Cattle hides .....	Lb.	118,284	157,602	318,084	+169	+102
Calf and kipskins .....	Lb.	31,729	16,089	24,377	-23	+52
Sheep and lamb skins .....	Lb.	53,828	61,381	88,288	+64	+44
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Lb.	54,913	79,380	131,911	+140	+66
Castor beans .....	Lb.	144,391	216,020	335,107	+132	+55
Egg yolks, dried .....	Lb.	424	1,725	2,469	+482	+43
Molasses, inedible .....	Gal.	181,678	257,637	364,537	+101	+41
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)..	Ton	2,618	3,238	3,474	+33	+7
Tapioca .....	Lb.	338,979	330,171	353,921	+4	+7
Palm oil .....	Lb.	289,582	242,840	254,758	-12	+5
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	19,164	11,866	12,099	-37	+2
Goat and kid skins .....	Lb.	69,220	69,947	68,879	-d/	-2
Other hides and skins <u>c/</u> .....	Lb.	23,924	26,546	25,029	+5	-6
Hops .....	Lb.	8,053	6,814	3,736	-54	-45
Corn oil .....	Lb.	18,887	1,850	830	-96	-55
Cheese .....	Lb.	53,323	51,883	22,989	-57	-56
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	43,656	26,987	8,443	-81	-69
Tung oil .....	Lb.	85,589	117,067	33,053	-61	-72
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	62,837	62,381	15,975	-75	-74
Olive oil, inedible .....	Lb.	38,848	37,898	9,675	-75	-74
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ....	Lb.	46,406	4,840	1,256	-97	-74
Tomatoes, canned .....	Lb.	71,123	33,591	917	-99	-97

<sup>a/</sup> Corrected to October 11, 1941.<sup>b/</sup> Includes guayule and other crude rubber.<sup>c/</sup> Other than cattle, calf, sheep and goat skins.<sup>d/</sup> Less than 0.5 of one percent.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-August, 1940 and 1941

Commodity or commodity group	July-August a/			
	1940	1941	1941 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports .....	57,601	114,676	+57,075	+99
Imports (supplementary) .....	86,281	127,189	+40,908	+47
<u>Exports (domestic)</u>				
Total exports of all commodities .....	654,877	787,154	+132,277	+20
Nonagricultural .....	597,276	672,478	+75,202	+13
Agricultural .....	57,601	114,676	+57,075	+99
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured ..	11,501	10,360	-1,141	-10
Agricultural, other than cotton .....	46,100	104,316	+58,216	+126
Principal fruits and fruit prep. ..	3,450	5,740	+2,290	+66
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	6,534	11,688	+5,154	+79
Grains and flours .....	13,486	10,660	-2,826	-21
Oil cake and oil-cake meal .....	67	147	+80	+119
Pork and lard .....	3,229	19,757	+16,528	+512
Dairy products .....	6,249	15,393	+9,144	+146
Other agricultural products .....	13,035	40,931	+27,846	+213
<u>Imports (for consumption)</u>				
Total imports of all commodities .....	432,310	538,583	+106,273	+25
Nonagricultural .....	219,296	270,512	+51,216	+23
Complementary agricultural .....	126,733	140,882	+14,149	+11
Supplementary agricultural .....	86,281	127,189	+40,908	+47
Sugar, excluding beet .....	21,843	20,548	-1,295	-6
Principal vegetable oils, expressed ..	10,687	7,124	-3,563	-33
Hides and skins .....	7,986	14,923	+6,937	+87
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	6,835	6,050	-785	-11
Flaxseed .....	1,705	1,664	-41	-2
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free for carpets ..	4,872	25,360	+20,488	+421
Cattle, dutiable .....	2,119	3,857	+1,738	+82
Nuts and preparations .....	2,074	3,708	+1,634	+79
Cheese .....	659	739	+80	+12
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured ..	1,731	3,311	+1,580	+91
Beef, canned, including corned .....	957	1,537	+580	+61
Molasses .....	2,134	4,573	+2,439	+114
Principal feeds and fodders .....	1,668	1,849	+181	+11
Other supplementary agricultural .....	21,011	31,946	+10,935	+52

a/ Corrected to October 11, 1941.





SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average,  
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports			
	All commodi- ties	Agricultural			All commodi- ties	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. cotton		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average-	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1931-32 .....	159.0	62.7	38.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33 .....	117.8	49.1	27.0	23.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34 .....	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35 .....	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36 .....	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37 .....	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38 .....	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39 .....	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40 .....	312.0	61.5	28.9	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1940-41 .....	330.5	29.2	5.6	23.6	234.1	122.9	52.3	70.6
1939-40 Prel.								
July .....	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August .....	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September ...	284.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October .....	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November .....	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.1	58.3
December .....	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January .....	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February .....	339.0	80.3	44.3	36.0	190.2	100.1	50.3	49.8
March .....	343.1	60.2	26.2	34.0	206.6	107.7	48.8	58.9
April .....	315.4	47.2	20.8	26.4	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May .....	316.5	55.0	12.7	22.3	203.9	105.0	52.9	52.1
June .....	343.7	30.7	8.2	22.5	205.3	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July .....	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August .....	342.8	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September ...	288.5	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	95.1	34.0	59.1
October .....	336.2	53.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November .....	321.1	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.5	40.2	69.3
December .....	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.2	119.9	43.5	76.4
January .....	317.6	22.1	3.1	19.0	223.6	125.7	52.1	73.6
February .....	298.2	24.3	3.8	20.5	216.7	123.0	54.8	68.2
March .....	349.9	29.1	5.9	23.2	254.6	137.7	59.3	78.4
April .....	377.8	28.3	4.4	23.9	274.6	146.5	75.5	71.0
May .....	376.4	37.1	4.4	32.7	281.3	160.2	73.3	86.9
June .....	323.7	43.0	4.7	38.3	251.1	138.2	66.7	71.5
1941-42 Prel.								
July .....	348.9	58.7	4.5	54.2	264.7	134.3	62.0	72.3
August .....	438.3	56.0	5.8	50.2	273.9	133.8	65.2	68.6



SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, July 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All commodities b/	Agricultural Total	Cotton, incl. linters	Total, except cotton	All commodities b/	Agricultural Total	Supple-mentary	Comple-mentary
Year beginning								
July 1 - c/		January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
1931-32 .....	68	85	106	67	81	90	69	108
1932-33 .....	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34 .....	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35 .....	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36 .....	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37 .....	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38 .....	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39 .....	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40 .....	106	63	77	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41 .....	110	25	15	34	111	128	104	146
1939-40 Prel.								
July .....	84	47	37	57	87	91	90	92
August .....	91	68	70	65	91	97	93	100
September ...	99	69	84	55	100	103	98	108
October .....	111	63	76	51	104	107	86	123
November .....	98	44	49	38	106	108	85	126
December .....	119	61	79	43	113	121	103	131
January .....	116	92	130	56	111	113	92	129
February .....	110	91	124	60	88	94	89	98
March .....	112	66	72	59	95	92	74	107
April .....	104	60	74	46	94	97	71	116
May .....	105	47	54	40	95	102	86	114
June .....	115	41	38	44	97	102	88	112
1940-41 Prel.								
July .....	107	47	44	43	103	121	93	142
August .....	114	31	21	41	102	115	90	134
September ...	97	18	12	23	95	102	76	121
October .....	115	23	17	29	104	118	96	135
November .....	108	19	12	25	107	129	102	150
December .....	107	18	11	25	116	131	105	150
January .....	105	16	7	25	107	132	106	152
February .....	99	22	11	33	105	131	104	151
March .....	117	27	16	36	119	125	92	151
April .....	124	28	16	40	128	136	120	148
May .....	125	37	18	56	127	159	132	180
June .....	103	41	20	60	116	138	136	140
1941-42 Prel.								
July .....	110	54	19	86	118	136	139	134
August .....	134	46	24	66	121	131	150	116

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes.

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32  
to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, including neutral	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Cotton, unmfd. (500-lb. bales)	Tobacco, leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
Monthly average-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931-32 .....	45,860	5,778	2,131	761	23,791	6,683
1932-33 .....	47,155	5,934	1,475	739	22,472	5,304
1933-34 .....	45,951	5,957	1,987	715	27,528	6,321
1934-35 .....	18,950	5,380	999	444	20,373	5,297
1935-36 .....	7,465	3,893	362	559	26,899	4,578
1936-37 .....	8,643	3,271	332	505	25,220	4,274
1937-38 .....	15,842	4,025	474	521	30,160	3,782
1938-39 .....	19,956	4,894	1,105	323	30,208	3,970
1939-40 .....	21,400	3,071	1,884	575	21,017	2,919
1940-41 .....	15,592	1,467	629	107	11,293	965
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	25,339	7,920	1,984	138	10,161	1,236
August .....	22,848	5,132	1,038	269	28,412	974
September .....	24,693	2,983	1,465	730	36,038	4,225
October .....	19,091	2,029	1,060	975	20,431	2,546
November .....	25,706	2,131	908	628	22,137	1,845
December .....	18,917	4,056	3,956	881	22,862	1,526
January .....	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,125	28,246	2,037
February .....	25,133	3,569	2,848	849	13,540	1,458
March .....	20,654	654	574	500	26,787	1,840
April .....	18,849	577	1,776	385	9,707	4,042
May .....	14,889	845	650	250	21,009	7,180
June .....	12,697	662	351	175	12,880	6,121
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	28,239	936	233	149	11,425	862
August .....	10,181	786	324	75	11,004	470
September .....	9,956	733	429	100	5,748	176
October .....	10,198	630	456	210	7,443	260
November .....	10,228	811	289	155	7,807	1,621
December .....	12,302	829	272	120	11,554	3,178
January .....	13,666	587	571	60	11,942	637
February .....	14,830	584	652	73	10,276	1,296
March .....	24,329	582	362	105	14,203	996
April .....	22,375	643	457	79	11,710	1,006
May .....	10,697	593	427	78	19,149	777
June .....	20,101	9,887	3,076	78	13,254	295
1941-42 Prel.						
July .....	53,819	11,328	3,724	65	23,470	929
August .....	44,634	7,500	1,997	84	18,944	875

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32 .....	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33 .....	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34 .....	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35 .....	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36 .....	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37 .....	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38 .....	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39 .....	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40 .....	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
1940-41 .....	901	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August .....	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September .....	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October .....	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November .....	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December .....	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January .....	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February .....	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March .....	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April .....	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May .....	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June .....	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	1,888	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August .....	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September .....	990	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628
October .....	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November .....	549	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935
December .....	301	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602
January .....	46	64	929	341	10,118	2,528
February .....	56	52	577	356	10,235	4,597
March .....	1,998	68	526	370	8,260	3,177
April .....	1,246	51	342	359	3,208	3,382
May .....	1,414	46	152	484	27,758	3,391
June .....	106	31	76	334	8,015	2,484
1941-42 Prel.						
July .....	30	60	2,078	486	5,431	10,083
August .....	769	53	5,164	169	3,285	11,321



IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1939 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiiable	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free for carpets)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32 .....	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33 .....	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34 .....	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35 .....	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36 .....	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37 .....	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38 .....	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39 .....	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,397
1939-40 .....	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,472
1940-41 .....	57	5,206	97	1,858	39,506	39,400
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August .....	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September ...	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October .....	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November ....	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December ....	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January .....	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February ....	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March .....	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April .....	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May .....	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,320
June .....	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	42	4,070	54	1,783	28,310	10,532
August .....	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September ...	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October .....	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November ....	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816
December ....	39	4,067	48	2,073	42,202	40,634
January .....	77	5,363	107	1,922	41,025	52,712
February ....	77	6,242	136	2,290	35,183	54,427
March .....	67	5,925	114	1,544	39,178	50,116
April .....	92	6,998	148	1,871	50,173	72,769
May .....	71	9,343	220	2,114	55,778	57,241
June .....	36	5,326	192	1,437	53,346	60,459
1941-42 Prel.						
July .....	57	4,066	145	2,094	50,279	52,053
August .....	40	8,936	33	1,758	61,569	44,375

Continued -

IMPORTS: specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly  
average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, July 1939  
to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. (478 lb.)	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar (2,000- lb. ton)	Tobacco, unmfd.
	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32 .....	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33 .....	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34 .....	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35 .....	10	1,273	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36 .....	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37 .....	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38 .....	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	254	5,668
1938-39 .....	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40 .....	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1940-41 .....	37	933	30,994	4,375	293	6,487
1939-40 Prel.						
July .....	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August .....	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September ...	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October .....	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November .....	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December .....	23	623	26,626	12,593	331	9,478
January .....	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February .....	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March .....	11	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April .....	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May .....	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	300	6,770
June .....	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July .....	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August .....	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September ...	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October .....	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November .....	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365
December .....	23	769	40,224	1,312	128	7,091
January .....	28	1,482	22,157	959	279	6,269
February .....	50	1,285	32,207	76	336	4,897
March .....	48	1,223	25,831	4,015	365	7,087
April .....	51	1,286	41,155	3,516	492	5,897
May .....	79	1,177	28,273	4,702	421	6,526
June .....	40	866	26,884	2,500	329	6,630
1941-42 Prel.						
July .....	41	1,051	30,973	8,005	268	6,042
August .....	65	1,139	46,369	1,216	257	5,725

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941

Commodity exported	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000...	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle .....	No.	b/	b/	58	67
Hogs .....	No.	b/	b/	1	4
Horses .....	No.	b/	b/	14	28
Mules, asses and burros .....	No.	b/	1	b/	97
Dairy products:					
Butter .....	Lb.	546	650	164	235
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, and spreads	Lb.	291	4,911	65	943
Other cheese .....	Lb.	89	15,353	21	3,009
Total cheese .....	Lb.	380	20,264	86	3,952
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized .....	Gal.	45	207	24	102
Condensed .....	Lb.	7,957	15,977	886	1,906
Dried .....	Lb.	2,675	9,096	733	1,314
Evaporated .....	Lb.	68,032	100,840	4,176	7,555
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ....	Lb.	530	1,051	180	329
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	654	6,642	150	1,822
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	22	16,189	8	5,317
Hides and skins .....	Lb.	c/3,664	1,893	472	274
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	1,067	1,914	162	375
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	1,335	1,820	105	194
Canned beef, including corned ...	Lb.	77	5,768	17	1,588
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	2,479	9,502	284	2,157
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	2,352	1,045	251	185
Bacon .....	Lb.	557	5,721	77	849
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	1,722	18,829	280	3,913
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire ...	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Pickled or salted .....	Lb.	2,169	23,170	166	3,586
Canned .....	Lb.	410	3,295	113	966
Total pork .....	Lb.	7,210	52,060	887	9,499
Mutton and lamb .....	Lb.	79	86	15	19
Poultry and game, fresh .....	Lb.	281	540	71	139
Sausage-					
Canned .....	Lb.	209	3,239	55	916
Not canned .....	Lb.	317	371	63	91
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured .....	Lb.	452	2,768	37	562
Canned, incl. canned poultry ....	Lb.	199	27,038	34	7,175
Total meats .....	Lb.	11,226	95,604	1,446	20,558

Continued -



**DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued**

Commodity exported	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:</b>				1,000	1,000
<b>Meats and meat products, Con:</b>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	5	4	9	4
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	2,067	2,779	863	1,065
Gelatin .....	Lb.	274	366	84	182
<b>Oils and fats, animal:</b>					
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	38,419	98,454	2,342	10,258
Oleo oil .....	Lb.	170	99	12	11
Oleo stock .....	Lb.	1	551	b/	54
Stearins and fatty acids .....	Lb.	1,208	1,870	96	219
Tallow .....	Lb.	886	213	37	14
Other animal oils and fats ....	Lb.	877	18,260	64	1,044
Total oils and fats .....	Lb.	41,561	119,447	2,551	11,600
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</b>					
<b>Cotton and linters, unmf'd:</b>					
Cotton (500 lb.) .....	Bale	212	145	11,270	10,242
Linters (500 lb.) .....	Bale	12	4	231	118
<b>Fruits and fruit juices:</b>					
<b>Fresh-</b>					
Apples in baskets .....	Bskt	27	32	36	28
Apples in boxes .....	Box	68	79	123	144
Apples in barrels .....	Bbl.	1	1	4	2
Berries .....	Lb.	157	99	14	10
Grapefruit .....	Box	94	94	147	173
Lemons and limes .....	Box	94	108	344	376
Oranges .....	Box	532	654	1,252	1,523
Grapes .....	Lb.	11,175	8,403	403	421
Pears .....	Lb.	8,764	7,242	315	317
<b>Dried-</b>					
Apples .....	Lb.	134	1,690	15	161
Apricots .....	Lb.	434	3,576	47	356
Prunes .....	Lb.	5,411	21,404	236	1,218
Raisins .....	Lb.	3,660	8,716	147	457
<b>Canned-</b>					
Apples and apple sauce .....	Lb.	91	120	5	8
Apricots .....	Lb.	101	178	10	15
Fruits for salad .....	Lb.	401	561	41	63
Grapefruit .....	Lb.	57	35	4	2
Peaches .....	Lb.	381	871	29	73
Pears .....	Lb.	137	415	14	36
Pineapples .....	Lb.	392	282	30	24

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and fruit juices, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit .....	Gal.	122	255	54	79
Orange .....	Gal.	69	120	39	72
Pineapple .....	Gal.	128	56	63	36
Other fruit juices .....	Gal.	103	196	78	146
Nuts:					
Pecans .....	Lb.	43	-	19	-
Shelled .....	Lb.	d/	2	d/	1
Unshelled .....	Lb.	d/	1	d/	b/
Walnuts .....	Lb.	758	-	66	-
Shelled .....	Lb.	d/	7	d/	3
Unshelled .....	Lb.	d/	1,285	d/	117
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	309	406	160	260
Biscuits and crackers .....	Lb.	618	679	134	151
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.) ....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	10,002	2,535	6,526	2,117
Cornmeal (196 lb.) .....	Bbl.	14	11	45	49
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain .....	Bu.	10,058	2,580	6,571	2,166
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	304	622	34	75
Hominy and corn grits .....	Lb.	1,108	2,155	24	51
Malt (54 lb.) .....	Bu.	152	385	180	442
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	12	27	6	19
Oatmeal .....	Lb.	2,357	3,230	185	289
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain .....	Bu.	143	206	191	308
Rice-					
Paddy or rough .....	Lb.	927	7,987	16	168
Milled, brown, screenings, etc.	Lb.	43,060	42,286	1,336	1,926
Flour, meal, and polish ....	Lb.	2	244	b/	9
Rye, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	1	2	1	2
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	2,821	798	1,830	213
Wheat flour-(Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat ....	Bbl.	550	781	1,807	3,303
Other wheat flour .....	Bbl.	270	229	1,202	986
Total wheat flour .....	Bbl.	820	1,011	3,009	4,289
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain .....	Bu.	6,674	5,550	4,839	5,102

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds: (Ton of 2,240 lb.)		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hay .....	Ton	b/	b/	9	9
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed cake and meal .....	Ton	b/	b/	3	2
Linseed cake and meal .....	Ton	b/	1	17	22
Soybean oilcake and meal .....	Ton	2	4	43	117
Other oil cake and meal .....	Ton	b/	b/	4	6
Total oil cake and meal ...	Ton	2	5	37	147
Oils, vegetable:					
Expressed oils and fats-					
Cocoa butter .....	Lb.	2,717	954	342	187
Cocomut oil, edible .....	Lb.	3,772	1,890	182	159
Cocomut oil, inedible .....	Lb.	5,544	1,336	203	92
Cooking fats other than lard.	Lb.	478	363	45	50
Corn oil .....	Lb.	10	25	1	4
Cottonseed oil, crude .....	Lb.	120	273	10	24
Cottonseed oil, refined .....	Lb.	2,740	683	175	92
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	834	722	33	81
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	1,552	862	112	89
Vegetable soap stock .....	Lb.	1,744	664	67	35
Essential or distilled oils-					
Citrus oils .....	Lb.	22	74	43	175
Peppermint oil .....	Lb.	42	33	117	109
Spearmint and other mint oils	Lb.	2	2	3	6
Other natural essential, etc.	Lb.	122	197	179	390
Blended, compounded or mixed					
perfume-flavor oils .....	Lb.	70	132	168	373
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans .....	Lb.	7	7,315	b/	225
Other oilseeds .....	Lb.	641	1,651	17	119
Seeds, field and garden:					
Alfalfa .....	Lb.	79	61	10	9
Kentucky bluegrass .....	Lb.	2	213	b/	35
Redtop .....	Lb.	1	93	b/	9
Red clover .....	Lb.	75	827	12	85
Other clover .....	Lb.	139	593	23	89
Timothy .....	Lb.	301	1,005	15	50
Other field and grass seeds ...	Lb.	729	2,619	99	211
Vegetable and flower seeds ....	Lb.	480	363	213	242
Total seeds, field and garden	Lb.	1,806	5,774	372	730
Sugar (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton	15	11	1,099	668

Continued -



DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	22,429	42,414	5,709	10,596
Burley .....	Lb.	979	1,043	234	326
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ....	Lb.	1,332	1,804	303	240
Dark Virginia .....	Lb.	305	392	72	20
Maryland and Ohio export .....	Lb.	4	336	1	126
Green River .....	Lb.	93	5	12	1
One sucker leaf .....	Lb.	4	28	b/	5
Black fat, waterbaler, and dark African .....	Lb.	465	331	92	25
Cigar leaf .....	Lb.	53	1,057	39	319
Perique .....	Lb.	7	2	3	1
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	25,676	47,462	6,465	11,679
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimnings and scrap .....	Lb.	114	41	8	2
Stems .....	Lb.	3,065	265	61	7
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap) .....	Lb.	66	98	5	6
Beans, dried .....	Lb.	4,203	85,991	193	3,815
Onions .....	Lb.	8,378	6,853	197	199
Peas, green .....	Lb.	68	130	4	6
Peas, dried .....	Lb.	3,426	1,062	247	65
Peppers .....	Lb.	119	208	5	7
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	22,715	13,612	276	272
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	6,400	3,743	159	135
Other fresh vegetables .....		e/	e/	146	229
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	5,429	44,789	445	2,575
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour .....	Lb.	59,585	37,067	1,752	1,266
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ....	Lb.	4,993	5,346	172	206
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) .....	Lb.	2,379	4,664	128	321
Hops .....	Lb.	144	1,143	63	340
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude .	Lb.	730	1,003	321	436
Total principal agricultural products .....				54,268	108,522
Other agricultural products .....				3,533	6,154
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				57,601	114,676
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ....				654,877	787,154

a/ Corrected to October 11, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of sheep and goat skins which are reported in pieces, only. d/ Not separately classified prior to 1941. e/ Reported in value only.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-August a/m			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>				1,000	1,000
<b>Animals, live:</b>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	22	17	312	287
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	27	28	399	460
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	3	3	189	213
Other cattle .....	No.	24	49	1,319	2,897
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	76	97	2,119	3,357
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	3	2	267	266
Hogs (except for breeding) ....	Lb.	52	2,760	2	259
Horses .....	No.	1	b/	526	87
<b>Dairy products:</b>					
Butter .....	Lb.	190	407	41	83
Casein or lactarene .....	Lb.	7,558	4,160	338	361
Cheese-					
Swiss .....	Lb.	389	118	103	47
Cheddar .....	Lb.	67	1	9	b/
Other cheese .....	Lb.	2,704	3,732	542	692
Total cheese .....	Lb.	3,160	3,851	659	739
Cream .....	Gal.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated ....	Lb.	1	1	b/	b/
Dried and malted .....	Lb.	2	b/	1	b/
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk.	Gal.	7	10	1	2
<b>Eggs and egg products:</b>					
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	31	530	5	88
Eggs, whole, dried .....	Lb.	1	0	b/	0
Egg yolks, dried .....	Lb.	462	374	73	79
Egg albumen, dried .....	Lb.	57	59	13	23
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc. ....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	1,165	1,234	2,022	3,182
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	1,933	1,595	493	605
Hides and skins, agricultural c/	Lb.	61,266	111,848	7,986	14,923
<b>Meats and meat products:</b>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	2,007	5,752	172	457
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	366	258	31	23
Canned, including corned ....	Lb.	8,710	13,002	957	1,537
Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	Lb.	6	19	b/	1

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen .....	Lb.	641	1,401	70	233
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	81	178	25	60
Other pickled or salted .....	Lb.	29	24	8	4
Poultry and game .....	Lb.	23	265	7	33
Other meats-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	214	421	31	65
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	2	3	1	1
Total meats .....	Lb.	12,084	21,323	1,302	2,464
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	2,658	3,952	1,157	837
Tallow .....	Lb.	0	10,312	0	297
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets .....	Lb.	20,350	96,402	4,872	25,360
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters- (478 lb.)					
Cotton .....	Bale	30	63	1,530	2,726
Linters .....	Bale	12	42	201	585
Other fibers- (2,240 lb.)					
Flax .....	Ton	1	b/	184	258
Hemp .....	Ton	b/	b/	6	26
Jute and jute butts .....	Ton	1	18	195	1,927
Fruits:					
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	1,595	1,918	110	163
Currants .....	Lb.	218	29	13	2
Dates .....	Lb.	4,343	3,632	166	165
Figs .....	Lb.	72	13	4	1
Grapes .....	Cu. ft	12	0	13	0
Limes .....	Lb.	1,367	1,277	28	32
Olives, in brine .....	Gal.	1,628	851	1,116	211
Pineapples-					
Fresh .....		d/	d/	90	73
Prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	15,643	8,902	910	556
Raisins .....	Lb.	31	4	2	1
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	232	0	30	0
Barley malt .....	Lb.	8,530	6,464	202	146
Corn, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	585	127	182	68
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	1,964	564	652	215
Oatmeal .....	Lb.	2	0	b/	0
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain .....	Bu.	1,964	564	652	215

Continued -



IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Grains and grain products, Con:					
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cleaned or milled .....	Lb.	1,063	997	26	31
Patna .....	Lb.	6	3,708	b/	115
Broken .....	Lb.	6,389	62	91	2
Flour, meal, polish and bran	Lb.	38	85	2	2
Rye, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	0	7,106	0	3,451
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	33	1,244	17	810
Other wheat grain .....	Bu.	6	2	4	1
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba .....	Bu.	376	292	269	228
To other countries .....	Bu.	815	1,633	567	1,141
Total wheat grain .....	Bu.	1,230	3,171	857	2,180
Wheat flour- (Bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use .....	Bbl.	b/	b/	b/	4
Free in bond for export .....	Bbl.	13	0	29	0
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain .....	Bu.	1,291	3,173	886	2,184
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.) ..	Ton	0	0	0	0
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation .....	Ton	59	67	936	1,381
Withdrawn bonded mills.....	Ton	14	14	264	265
Total bran, shorts, etc. ....	Ton	73	81	1,200	1,646
Hay (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton	1	b/	11	5
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra .....	Lb.	41,582	19,379	236	129
Cottonseed .....	Lb.	27,230	8,953	151	59
Linseed .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Soybean .....	Lb.	3,001	0	37	0
Other oil cake and meal .....	Lb.	7,101	1,830	33	10
Total oil cake and meal ...	Lb.	78,914	30,162	457	198
Hops .....	Lb.	502	332	111	229
Nuts and preparations .....		d/	d/	2,074	3,708
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax .....	Lb.	1,110	2,432	585	1,483
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	62,945	77,342	1,474	2,182
Corn oil .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	2,884	2,337	120	165
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	b/	23	b/	3

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	7,082	1,359	929	223
Olive oil, inedible .....	Lb.	7,701	2,533	475	198
Palm-kernel oil .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Palm oil .....	Lb.	52,327	63,933	1,070	818
Peanut oil .....	Lb.	383	1,148	31	80
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	1,710	832	163	77
Rapeseed oil .....	Gal.	171	521	81	205
Soybean oil .....	Lb.	9	1	1	b/
Tung oil .....	Lb.	28,662	9,221	5,758	1,690
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Babassu nuts and kernels .....	Lb.	13,605	10,588	405	327
Castor beans .....	Lb.	36,753	64,075	743	1,291
Copra .....	Lb.	79,429	85,489	965	1,748
Flaxseed (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	1,288	2,189	1,705	1,664
Palm nuts and kernels .....	Lb.	6,350	3	62	1
Poppyseed .....	Lb.	160	620	21	88
Rapeseed .....	Lb.	355	255	7	8
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	1,743	1,730	49	69
Soybeans .....	Lb.	8	8	b/	b/
Seeds, except oilseeds .....		d/	d/	163	284
Spices (supplementary) .....	Lb.	2,210	3,141	370	479
<u>Sugar and molasses:</u>					
Sugar, excluding beet(2,000 lb.)	Ton	564	524	21,843	20,548
<u>Molasses-</u>					
Unfit for human consumption ..	Gal.	44,547	77,725	1,957	4,437
Other molasses and sugar sirup	Gal.	1,191	939	177	136
Total molasses .....	Gal.	45,738	78,664	2,134	4,573
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>					
Leaf .....	Lb.	12,525	10,774	6,471	5,846
Scrap .....	Lb.	2,423	884	358	201
Stems, not cut, etc. ....	Lb.	161	108	6	3
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
<u>Beans-</u>					
Dried .....	Lb.	1,262	3,596	44	160
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	b/	2	b/	b/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried ..	Lb.	1,066	1,743	38	68
Garlic .....	Lb.	154	358	10	23
Lentils and lupines .....	Lb.	1,148	1,075	52	33
Onions .....	Lb.	1	0	b/	0
<u>Peas, except cowpeas-</u>					
Dried .....	Lb.	130	509	4	12
Green or unripe .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	405	252	6	3

Continued -



**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION)- Principal agricultural products,  
July-August, 1940 and 1941-Continued**

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-August a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- Continued:</b>				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prep.	Lb.	47,875	49,426	980	1,272
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	7	0	b/	0
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	939	2,586	8	29
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms .....	Lb.	10	5	3	2
Peas .....	Lb.	3	0	b/	0
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	1,007	53	49	2
Argols, tartar, and wine less, crude	Lb.	5,966	4,703	530	752
Wines .....	Gal.	346	267	807	580
Total principal supplementary:				80,945	120,033
Other supplementary .....				5,336	7,156
Total supplementary .....				86,281	127,189
<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>					
<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>					
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	8,228	2,376	21,621	6,866
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	13,251	38,611	2,989	8,758
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</b>					
Bananas .....	Bunch	9,746	9,182	5,441	5,310
Coffee .....	Lb.	341,458	136,665	19,439	10,832
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	171,989	94,211	7,977	6,358
Tea .....	Lb.	14,492	18,445	3,272	5,271
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (comp.)		d/	d/	2,556	2,307
Oils, essential and dist. (comp.)		d/	d/	900	1,230
Spices (complementary) .....	Lb.	11,462	21,697	1,876	3,049
Fibers, unmf'd.: (Ton of 2,240 lb.)					
Kapok .....	Ton	2	3	436	521
Manila or abaca .....	Ton	10	17	823	2,225
Sisal and henequen .....	Ton	25	24	2,117	1,829
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex .....	Lb.	10,487	9,033	2,065	1,709
Guayule .....	Lb.	1,253	2,038	113	206
Other rubber, crude .....	Lb.	307,739	445,040	54,036	83,398
Total rubber, crude .....	Lb.	319,479	456,111	56,214	85,313
Total principal complementary .....				125,661	139,869
Other complementary .....				1,072	1,013
Total complementary .....				126,733	140,882
Total supplementary .....				86,281	127,189
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....</b>				213,014	268,071
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....</b>				432,310	538,583

a/ Corrected to October 11, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.



DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, January-August  
and August, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-August		August	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
Pork, cured:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon and sides .....	Lb.	12,758	11,266	324	1,997
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	14,327	31,711	786	7,500
Total pork, cured .....	Lb.	27,085	42,977	1,110	9,497
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	158,629	204,452	10,181	44,634
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain ... (48 lb.) ....	Bu.	1,310	641	154	405
Corn, grain ..... (56 lb.) ....	Bu.	29,476	5,254	3,332	1,181
Oats, grain ..... (32 lb.) ....	Bu.	152	138	3	18
Rice-					
Paddy or rough .....	Lb.	4,949	24,922	498	4,033
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	213,307	261,510	18,713	23,517
Flour, meal and polish .....	Lb.	8	252	b/	203
Rye, grain ..... (56 lb.) ....	Bu.	647	3	b/	2
Wheat-					
Grain ..... (60 lb.) ....	Bu.	11,256	5,664	934	769
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.) ....	Bbl.	2,299	3,337	304	357
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples <u>c/</u> .....	Bu.	867	425	45	53
Pears .....	Lb.	14,449	9,844	5,868	5,164
Oranges .....	Box	2,618	2,897	477	169
Grapefruit .....	Box	545	583	50	46
Dried-					
Apples .....	Lb.	4,756	3,538	57	1,512
Apricots .....	Lb.	4,485	5,021	196	3,213
Prunes .....	Lb.	48,502	40,965	2,069	11,321
Raisins .....	Lb.	29,084	76,309	1,321	3,285
Canned pears .....	Lb.	14,160	1,422	70	277
Tobacco, leaf:					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	134,598	122,948	11,004	18,944
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee .....	Lb.	24,009	6,813	470	875
Other leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	16,705	12,907	1,292	1,082
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	175,313	142,668	12,766	20,901
Cotton, excluding linters (500 lb.)	Bale	3,257	612	69	81

a/ Corrected to October 11, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,  
January-August and August, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-August		August	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	92	89	8	7
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	238	297	12	10
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	6	8	1	2
Other cattle .....	No.	107	124	13	21
Total cattle (dutiable) ..	No.	443	518	34	40
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	8	9	1	2
Hogs (except for breeding) ....	Lb.	54	8,956	36	244
Butter .....	Lb.	813	1,456	137	272
Cheese:					
Swiss .....	Lb.	4,736	960	70	5
Cheddar .....	Lb.	808	329	17	b/
Other cheese .....	Lb.	19,119	13,755	1,290	1,753
Total cheese .....	Lb.	24,663	15,044	1,377	1,758
Eggs and egg products, dried ....	Lb.	1,594	1,526	197	210
Egg and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	12	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,766	21,508	1,195	3,165
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	46,785	52,199	4,640	8,936
Pork, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	1,845	10,316	485	36
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ....	Lb.	1,597	1,095	28	33
Tallow .....	Lb.	789	15,253	0	6,584
Wool, unmanufactured c/ .....	Lb.	121,224	444,132	10,018	44,375
Grains:					
Corn ..... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	917	557	78	36
Oats ..... (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	9,220	5,879	821	274
Rye ..... (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	b/	8,438	0	7,063
Wheat d/.. (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	167	4,397	7	744
Barley malt .....	Lb.	36,496	26,830	4,943	3,141
Oilseeds:					
Copra .....	Lb.	421,306	367,989	41,155	50,972
Flaxseed . (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	9,235	9,509	628	1,139
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	238,206	253,847	26,286	46,369
Palm oil .....	Lb.	154,731	184,441	27,522	34,706
Perilla oil .....	Lb.	7,724	4,820	898	280
Tung oil .....	Lb.	88,984	24,988	9,941	1,216
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	2,188	2,747	271	257
Molasses .....	Gal.	198,204	289,524	23,310	37,388

a/ Corrected to October 11, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.



SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1941, with comparisons.

Commodity or commodity group	1941								
	August								
	1938	1939	1940	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	January 1924 - December 1929 = 100								
<u>EXPORTS</u>									
All agricultural commodities <u>a/</u>	75:	68:	31:	27:	28:	37:	41:	54:	46
Cotton fiber, incl. linters	64:	70:	21:	16:	16:	18:	20:	19:	24
All commodities except cotton	86:	65:	41:	36:	40:	56:	60:	86:	66
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	148:	135:	54:	51:	41:	85:	59:	120:	88
Fruits .....	132:	123:	44:	41:	47:	97:	60:	73:	47
Wheat and wheat flour .....	56:	43:	14:	33:	41:	32:	19:	18:	15
Grains, other than wheat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
and flour .....	201:	38:	60:	35:	37:	39:	31:	48:	40
Pork, cured .....	16:	21:	4:	3:	3:	3:	37:	42:	31
Lard, including neutral ...	20:	42:	19:	34:	37:	15:	31:	98:	81
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>IMPORTS</u>									
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	95:	97:	115:	125:	136:	159:	138:	136:	131
Complementary <u>c/</u> .....	102:	100:	134:	151:	148:	180:	140:	134:	116
Supplementary <u>c/</u> .....	86:	93:	90:	92:	120:	132:	136:	139:	150
Sugar .....	108:	92:	85:	76:	101:	100:	93:	71:	68
Supplementary except sugar..	77:	93:	92:	98:	127:	143:	153:	165:	182
Wool, excl. free for carpets:	49:	66:	131:	232:	436:	500:	686:	740:	579
Hides and skins .....	54:	66:	82:	93:	117:	134:	120:	120:	148
Dairy products .....	52:	46:	19:	18:	20:	26:	16:	27:	26
Vegetable oils and oilseeds:	115:	106:	95:	84:	98:	93:	82:	99:	124
Grains, grain products,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
and feeds .....	26:	129:	112:	94:	142:	214:	143:	127:	422
Tobacco, leaf .....	94:	106:	109:	83:	76:	83:	82:	95:	92
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States; together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee; raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

\* \* \* \* \*